

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 2, 2020

Tracey Angel Regulatory Analyst Hawthorne Hydroponics LLC dba General Hydroponics 2877 Giffen Avenue, Santa Rosa, CA 95407

Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Labeling Amendment – Add

Supplemental Labeling for Hemp

Product Name: GH DNMT

EPA Registration Number: 91865-3 Application Date: 12/19/2019 OPP Decision Number: 558721

Dear Ms. Angel:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

This approval is only for supplemental labeling that is an addendum to the master labeling. This approval does not affect any terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

This supplemental labeling contains some new and/or revised uses and/or directions that may be additional to the uses and/or directions found on the label on or attached to the container, but this supplemental labeling does not by itself constitute the complete set of use directions. The complete set of use directions is set forth on the container label as combined with this supplemental labeling.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this product for shipment with the new labeling.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

Page 2 of 2 EPA Reg. No. 91865-3 OPP Decision No. 558721

If you have any questions, please contact Alex Boukedes by phone at (703) 347-0305 or via email at boukedes.alexandra@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Susanne Cerrelli, Acting Product Manager 92

Microbial Pesticides Branch Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511P) Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



Aqueous Suspension Biofungicide/Bactericide Concentrate

ACCEPTED

03/02/2020

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 91865-3

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strair	n D747 ³	[*] 98.85%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:		1.15%
Total		100.00%

*Contains a minimum of 1 x 10¹⁰ colony-forming units (cfu) per milliliter of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See back/side/top/bottom/booklet [panel/label] for [additional] directions for use/precautions/precautionary statements/first aid [statements].

NET CONTENTS XX.XX fl oz (X.XX L)

Bold, italicized text is information for the reader and is not part of the label. [Bracketed information is optional.] Text separated by / denotes and/or options.

Alternate Brand Names:

- GENERAL HYDROPONICS DEFGUARD
- GENERAL HYDROPONICS DEFGUARD BIOFUNGICIDE / BACTERICIDE
- GENERAL HYDROPONICS DEFGARD BIOFUNGICIDE / BACTERICIDE
- GENERAL HYDROPONICS BLACK SHIELD BIOFUNGICIDE / BACTERICIDE
- GENERAL HYDROPONICS PHASE-OUT BIOFUNGICIDE / BACTERICIDE

Alternate Brand Names Sublabel A:

- GENERAL HYDROPONICS DEFGUARD PRO BIOFUNGICIDE / BACTERICIDE
- GENERAL HYDROPONICS DEFGUARD BIOFUNGICIDE / BACTERICIDE PRO

Alternate Brand Names Sublabel B Residential Use:

- GENERAL HYDROPONICS DEFGUARD BIOFUNGICIDE / BACTERICIDE₁
- GENERAL HYDROPONICS DEFGUARD BIOFUNGICIDE / BACTERICIDE2

EPA Reg. No. 91865-3
EPA Est. No. XXX-XX-X (insert EPA Registered Establishment Number(s))
[Superscript used is first letter of lot code]

[Sold by:] General Hydroponics, 2877 Giffen Ave., Santa Rosa, CA, 95407

SUBLABEL A

GH DNMT

Aqueous Suspension Biofungicide/Bactericide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

 Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain D747*
 .98.85%

 OTHER INGREDIENTS:
 1.15%

 Total
 .100.00%

*Contains a minimum of 1 x 10¹⁰ colony-forming units (cfu) per milliliter of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See back/side/top/bottom/booklet [panel/label] for [additional] directions for use/precautions/precautionary statements/first aid [statements].

NET CONTENTS XX.XX fl oz (X.XX L)

	FIRST AID									
If on skin or clothing	Take off contaminated clothing.									
	 Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. 									
	Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.									
If in eyes	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.									
	 Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. 									
	Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.									
If inhaled	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give									
	artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth if possible.									
	 Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. 									
HOT LINE NUMBER										
Have the product contained	er or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical									

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical emergencies call 1-877-465-5161

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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[Bracketed information is optional.] Text separated by / denotes and/or options.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants

Waterproof gloves

Shoes plus socks

Mixer/loaders and applicators must wear a NIOSH approved particulate filter with any N,R, P filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A; or a NIOSH approved powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides, (40CFR 170.607 (d) and (e) (f for aerial application), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticides get inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For Terrestrial Uses: Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift or runoff from treated areas.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

GH DNMT is a broad-spectrum preventative biofungicide/bactericide for control or suppression of fungal and bacterial plant diseases. The active ingredient of GH DNMT is a strain (D747) of the beneficial bacterium Bacillus amyloliquefaciens. GH DNMT also colonizes plant root hairs, preventing establishment of disease-causing fungi and bacteria.

GH DNMT can be applied alone or in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides as a tool for integrated disease management in agricultural crops, hemp, ornamental and nursery plants, and turfgrass. GH DNMT offers a valuable tool for management of resistance to chemical fungicides through its multiple and unique modes of action.

GH DNMT can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves (made of any waterproof material), shoes plus socks.

Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

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[Bracketed information is optional.] Text separated by / denotes and/or options.

MIXING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Mix the required amount of GH DNMT in water with sufficient agitation to maintain a uniform suspension in the spray or mixing tank. Tank should be cleaned prior to use. Do not use highly alkaline or highly acidic water to mix sprays. Use a buffering agent if necessary to maintain neutrality (pH 6 to 8) of water in the tank. Maintain agitation during application. Apply immediately after mixing; do not allow spray mix to stand overnight.

GH DNMT can be mixed and used with other agricultural chemicals for which such mixing is permitted by the product labels, in accordance with the most restrictive of those label limitations and precautions. If such a mixture is planned, a compatibility "jar test" should first be conducted by mixing the correct proportions of GH DNMT and these products in a small volume of water.

APPLICATION METHODS

Ground: GH DNMT can be applied in most commonly-used ground application equipment, such as (but not limited to): tractormounted boom, airblast, high clearance, hose-end, backpack, and other pressurized sprayers; hose-end or hand-held sprayers; foggers or mist blowers; water wheel and other drench applicators; and shank or other soil injection method.

Aerial: GH DNMT can be applied by fixed or rotary winged aircraft in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. Standard precautions should be taken to minimize spray drift.

Chemigation: GH DNMT can be applied through drip (trickle) and sprinkler-type irrigation equipment. Refer to the section entitled "Chemigation Instructions" for detailed instructions.

CROPS	DISEASES/PATHOGENS
	(See footnotes for additional information)
Vegetables and melons	
Brassica vegetables	Pin rot complex (Alternaria/Xanthomonas)*
such as broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels	Leaf spots (Alternaria spp., Xanthomonas spp.)
sprouts, kohlrabi, and other cole crops.	Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)
(including those grown for seed production).	Powdery mildew (<i>Erisyphe polygoni</i>)
	See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following
	diseases:
	"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp.
Bulb vegetables	Botrytis spp. (neck rot, leaf blight)
such as onions, garlic, shallots, and others. (including	Purple blotch (Alternaria spp.)
those grown for seed production).	Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)
	Powdery mildew (<i>Erisyphe</i> spp.)
	Rust (<i>Puccinia pori</i>)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following
	diseases:
	"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by
	Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp.
Cucurbits	Powdery mildew (Erisyphe and Sphaerotheca spp.)
such as cucumbers, squash (all types), cantaloupes,	Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora</i> spp.)
muskmelons, watermelons, and other melons.	Gummy stem blight (Didymella bryoniae and Phoma cucurbitacearum)
(including those grown for seed production).	See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following
	diseases:
	Vine decline (Monosporascus cannonballus)**
	Charcoal rot (Macrophomina phaseoli) **
	"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp.
Fruiting vegetables	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.)*1
such as tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, tomatillo, okra,	Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato</i>)*1
and others.	Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)
(including those grown for seed production).	Powdery mildew* (Leveillula, Oidiopsis, Erisyphe, and Sphaerotheca
	spp.)
	Early blight (Alternaria solani)*
	Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)*
	See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following
	diseases:
	"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by
	Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Southern blight (Sclerotium rolfsii)* and **
Leafy vegetables	Downy mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae, Peronospora</i> spp.)*
such as head and leaf lettuce, celery, spinach,	Powdery mildew (<i>Golovinomyces</i> (<i>Erisyphe</i>) <i>cichoracearum</i>)*
radicchio, arugula, watercress, and others (including	Bacterial blights
leafy Brassica vegetables such as mustard and collard	Head and leaf drop (S <i>clerotinia</i> spp.) ²
greens, kale, bok choi, and related crops).	Pink rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) ²
(including those grown for seed production).	Leaf spots (Cercospora spp.)
•	See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following
	diseases:
	"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by
	Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp.
	Bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)

succular and dried beans and peas such as green, ansp. shell, and time beans, garbnaroz beans, chickpeas, soybeans, dry beans, peas, split peas, lentils, and other felumes. (including those grown for seed production). Root, tuber, and corm vegetables such as potato, carrot, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horseradish? ginseng, turnip, and other root, tuber and corm crops, (including those grown for seed production). Root, tuber, and corm vegetables such as potato, carrot, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horseradish? ginseng, turnip, and other root, tuber and corm crops, (including those grown for seed production). Black root (Robris seed production). Convergence of the root of root of root of root application and root of ro	succulent and dried beans and peas such as green, snap, shell, and time babans, garbanzo beans, chickpeas, soybeans, dry beans, peas, spill peas, lentils, and other legumes. Including those grown for seed production). Root, tuber, and corm vegetables such as polato, carrot, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horseradish? gineng, tumin, and other root, tuber and corm crops, (including those grown for seed production). Black roots (Bohytris sp.) White mold (Scierotinis scierotiorum)? Black roots (Bohytris sp.) White mold (Scierotinis scierotiorum)? Black roots (Horytoprinor aniestans) Black roots (Horytoprinor aniestans)? See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: a scierotiorum (Horytoprinor aniestans)? Black roots (Horytoprinor aniestans)? See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: a scierotiorum (Horytoprinor aniestans)? See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: a scierotiorum (Horytoprinor aniestans)? See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: a scierotiorum (Horytoprinora, or Verticillium" spp.) Tomping off.' seeding blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytoprithora, or Verticillium" spp. Borly is spe. Borly is sp. Form spin off.' seeding blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytoprithora, or Verticillium" spp. White mold (Scierotinia scierotiorum)? Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercospondium spp.)' See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: a science of the pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytoprithora, or Verticillium" spp. White mold (Scierotinia scierotiorum)? White mold (Scierotinia scierotiorum)? White mold (Scierotinia scierotiorum)? See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases and scienc		
snap, shell, and Lima beans, garbanzo beans, chickpeas, soybeans, dry beans, peas, spill peas, lentiles, and other legumes. (including those grown for seed production). Roof, tuber, and corm vegetables such as potato, sweet potato, camor, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horsardish? ginaend, tump, and other root, tuber and corm crops. (including those grown for seed production). Roof, tuber, and corm vegetables such as potato, sweet potato, camor, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horsardish? ginaend, tump, and other root, tuber and corm crops. (including those grown for seed production). Roof, tuber, and corm vegetables such as potato, when the production is considered to the production of the productio	snap, shell, and Lima beans, garbanzo beans, chickpeas, sophean, city beans, peas, spill peas, lentilis, and other legumes. (Including those grown for seed production). Including those grown for seed production). See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damming fill "seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by "Damming Ribertonia Plantamin, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Back read common common composition of the root, tuber and common crops, (including those grown for seed production). Root, tuber, and common composition of the root, tuber and common composition of the root, tuber and common crops, (including those grown for seed production). Root, tuber, and common composition of the root, tuber and common	Legume vegetables	White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) ²
chickpeas, soybeans, dry beans, peas, spill peas, lentils, and other legumes. (including those grown for seed production). Root, tubor, and corm vegetable such as a policy of the pease	chickpeas, soybeans, dry beans, peas, spill peas, lentils, and other legumes. (including those grown for seed production). Root, tuber, and corm vegetables such as potato, carrot, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horseradish? "gineen, turnip, and other root, tuber and corm crops, (including those grown for seed production). Black tockcorw trial (Klamana sp.p.) Black tock (Roylor sp.p.) Orway mildew ((Erisyphe sp.p.) Gray midd ((Solvriss sp.p.) Gray midd ((Solvriss sp.p.) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black scurf ((Rhizoctonia solani) Cavily spot ((Pythim sp.p.) Tamping off, seeding blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium. Rhizoctonia, Fusarum, Phytophthora, or Verbcillium" spp. Free fruits and nuts Citrus Such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummeio, and other citrus Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Free fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Free fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Free fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Free fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Free fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Free fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Free fruits Free fr		
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(including those grown for seed production), See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythim, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Black root/crown rot (Alternaria spp.) Powder pulses (Erisphe spp.) Powder pulses (Erisphe spp.) Powder pulses (Erisphe spp.) Black root/crown rot (Alternaria spp.) Black root/crown rot (Alternaria spp.) Black root/crown rot (Alternaria spp.) Powder pulses (Erisphe spp.) Powder pulses (Erisphe spp.) Powder pulses (Erisphe spp.) Black root/crown rot (Alternaria spp.) Black root/crown rot (Alternaria scientiorum) Black root/crown rot (Alternaria scientiorum) Black root/crown rot (Alternaria scientiorum) Late blight (Phytophthora acrot vora)** Early blight (Alternaria solan) Cavity spot (Pythum spp.) Tomping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythum, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium' spp. Powder pulses (Perospora and Cerosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythum, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium' spp. Powder pulses (Processora and Cerospora and Cerosporalium acustum) Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternatia) Possibloom fruit drop (Collectrichum acustum) Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternatia) Powder prildew (Podospheera leucotricha)* Scab (Venturia sp.)* Powder prildew (Podospheera leucotricha)* Scab (Venturia sp.)* Powder prildew (Godospheera leucotricha)* Scab (Venturia sp	(including those gröwn for seed production). See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Phthim. Ribiochoins. Fusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Black root crown (Alternaria spp.) Black root crown or (Alternaria spp.) White mold (Schrotins sclerotiorum)? Black spraketarial soft or (Erwinia caractovara)** Early blight (Alternaria solani) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sout (Phytophthora instans) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sout (Ribacotonia, Fusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Bothytis spp.) White mold (Schrotinia sclerotiorum)? Lad blight (Phytophthora instans) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sout (Ribacotonia, Fusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Puthlum, Ribacotonia, Fusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. White mold (Schrotinia sclerotiorum)? Lad spots (Cercospora and Cercospordium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Ribacotonia, Fusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. White mold (Schrotinia sclerotiorum)? Lad spots (Cercospora and Cercospordium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Ribacotonia, Fusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Tees fruits and nuts Straw fruits and nuts Citrus canker (Vanhomoras campestris pv. citri)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blight		
diseases:	diseases:		
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Root, tuber, and corm vegetables such as potato, sweet potato, carrot, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horsersdalin ² , ginseng, turnip, and other not, tuber and corm crops. (including those grown for seed production). Batch field leaf blight (Xanthomonas campestris) Dewdery mildew (Pernosopora spp.) Fowdery mildew (Erisyphe spp.) Gray mold (Botyris spp.) Gray mold (Botyris spp.) White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotoum) ² Black for ghacterial soft for (Envinia carotovora)** Early blight (Alternaria solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora intestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Rhizoctonia solani) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) Teamping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Plasarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Phythium, Rhizoctonia, Flusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Powdery mildew (Podosphaeraella citrus*) Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Powdery mildew (Podosphaeraella eucotricina) Scab (Vertunia spp.)* Powdery mildew (Podosphaeraella eucotricina) Scab (Vertunia spp.)* Powdery mildew (Podosphaeraella eucotricina) Powdery mildew (Podosphaeraella eucotricina) Powdery m	Root, tuber, and corm vegetables such as potato, sweet potato, carrot, cassava, beets, signer, radish, horseradish? ginseng, turnip, and other root, tuber and corm crops. (including those grown for seed production). Black roots (Erisyphe sp.) Backerial leaf blight (Xanthomonas campestris) Downy mildew (Pernospora sp.) Powdery mildew (Erisyphe sp.) Gray mold (Betryla sp.) White mold (Scientinia Scientinia) Late blight (Phytophthora infestans) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Fhizoctonia solani) Late blight (Phytophthora infestans) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Fhizoctonia solani) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botyltis scribis spp.) Botyltis scribis spp.) Russ (Puccinia sclerostorum) White mold (Scientinia sclerostorum) White mold (Scienti		
Black root/crown rot (Alternaria spp.) such as potato, sweet potato, carrot, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horseradish?2 (ginseng, turnip, and other root, tuber and corn crops. (including those grown for seed production). Black read (Servins spp.)	Black root/crown rol (Afternaria spp.)		"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by
such as potato, sweet potato, carrot, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horseradish? ginseng, turnip, and other root, tuber and corm crops, (including those grown for seed production). Bacterial leaf blight (Xanthononas campestris) Powdery mildew (Erisyphe spp.) Gray mold (Bohryts spp.) Powdery mildew (Erisyphe spp.) Gray mold (Bohryts spp.) White mold (Solerothia solerothorum)² Black leaf placetain solenin¹ Late blight (Phylophthora infestans)² See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black souri (Rhizoctonia solani)² Cavity spot (Phylhum spp.) Tamping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phylophthora, or Verticillium* spp. and protein spp.)? Bothylis spp. Russ (Placetarthia solerotiorum)? See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phylophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Russ (Placetarthia solerotiorum)? See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phylophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Alternatia leaf spot (Alternatia alternate) Pome fruits such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Schole (Kyocosphaerelle citri)* Citrus canker (Xanthononas campestris pv. citri)¹ Scal (Esince favectri)¹ Melanose (Diapothe citri)* Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Scalo (Esince favectri)* Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Scholer fruits Strawberry Pome fruits Strawberry Brown to (Mohillinia funcicola)* Walnut blight (Vanthononas campestris)¹ Walnut blight	such as potato, sweet potato, carrot, cassava, beets, ginger, radish, horseradish ² , ginsend, tunib, and other hord, tuber and corm crops. (including those grown for seed production). Bacterial leaf bilght (<i>Kanthomonas campestris</i>) White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotumi</i>) Black (set (<i>Fitspihe spp.</i>) Gray mold (<i>Botytis spp.</i>) White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotumi</i>) Black (set (<i>Fitspihe spp.</i>) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (<i>Fithpicotonia salam</i>) Damping off: seedling bilghts, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp.</i> Botylis spp. White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) Leaf spots (<i>Cercospora and Cercospordium</i> spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling bilghts, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia, Fusarium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , or <i>Verticillium* spp.</i> Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Alternatia leaf spot (<i>Alternatia alternatia</i>) Postbioom fruit drop (<i>Collectrichium acutatum</i>) Alternatia leaf spot (<i>Alternatia alternatia</i>) Postbioom fruit drop (<i>Collectrichium acutatum</i>) Melanose (<i>Digaothe citi</i>) Scab (<i>Elisinoe faweeth</i>) Melanose (<i>Digaothe citi</i>) Fryspect (<i>Oyogophiae melanotichia</i>) Scab (<i>Certuria spp.</i>) Credar apple rust (<i>Gotynosphaeria dethidea</i>)** Bitter for (<i>Collectrichium scotytian</i>) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Vanthomonas campestris</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.</i>) * Frei bilgh		Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp.
ginger, radish, horseradish ²² , ginseng, turnip, and other root, tuber and corn crops. (including those grown for seed production). Power production). Stephen of the production of seed production). Bolly (Stephen of the production). Black log /bacterial soft rot (Envinia carotovora)** Early blight (Alternaria solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Phytophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Phytophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Phytophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Phyticin spp.) Poter vegetables sweet corn, popcorn, asparagus, peanut, and watercress Bofylis spp. Rusts (Puccinia spp.) White mold (Sclerothia sclerotionum, Pytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. White mold (Sclerothia sclerotiorum) Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Citrus Pome fruits Such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Postiloom fruit drop (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Greasy spot (Mycosphaerial acitru)* Citrus canker (Xarihoranas campestris pv. citry)* Scale (Estino Fawcetti)* Power fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Stone fruits Stone fruits But crot (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bot crotwhite of (Sotyrosphaeria doutricha)* Seed (Vertura spp.) Power of blossom blight (Monitornas pp.)* Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)** Fire blight (Erwinia and prodoca)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Brown rot (Monitinia sapo)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerot	ginger, radish, horseradish*2, ginseng, turnip, and other root, tuber and corm crops. (including those grown for seed production). Downy mildew (Fizer) place sp.) Gray moid (Sofrytis sp.) Gray moid (Sofrytis sp.) Black leg (bacterial soft rot (Erwinia carotovora)** Early blight (Alternais solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora infestars)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black scurf (Rhizoctonia solani) Cavity spot (Pythium sp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Botyriss sp.) Botyriss sp. Botyriss sp.) Botyriss sp.) Botyriss sp. Botyriss sp.) Botyriss sp. Botyriss	Root, tuber, and corm vegetables	Black root/crown rot (Alternaria spp.)
root, tuber and corm crops. (including those grown for seed production). Powdery mildew (Erisyphe sp.) Gray mold (Botryis sp.) White mold (Selerotinia sclerotiorum)* Black log (Abacteria) soft rot (Erwinia carotovora)** Early blight (Athermaria solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora infestens)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black souri (Rhizoctonia solani) Cavity spot (Pythium sp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botryits spp. White mold (Selerotinia sclerotiorum)2 Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercospordium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Postbioom fruit drop (Collectrichum acutatum)* Grassy spot (Mycosphaerella ctority)* Citrus canker (Nanthomonas campestris pv. citru)* Scale (Esinoe fawcett)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Stone fruits Stone fruits Stone fruits Botr or divinition of (Botryosphaeria dorbinica)** Botr or/white not (Botryosphaeria dorbinica)** Brown for (Monlinia pk.)* Brown for (Monlinia faxa)* Brown rot (Monlinia spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Brown rot (Monlinia spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Other Fruits Strawberry Other Fruits Strawberry Other Fruits Brown miles and other spp.)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa)	Powdery mildew (Ensyphe spp.) Gray mold (Ensyphe spp.) Gray mold (Ensythe spp.) Gray mold (Ensythe spp.) White mold (Scientinia scientionum)* White mold (Scientinia scientionum)* Black (sp. facterial soft for (Enwinia corotovora)** Early blight (Atternans solani)* Early blight (Phylophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black souri (Phizocotonia solani) The property of the seeding blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium (Phizocotonia solani) The property of the seeding blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Phizocotonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Pythium, Phizocotonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Pythium, Phizocotonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercospordium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Phizocotonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Pythium, Phizocotonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Pythium, Phizocotonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Powdery mildew (Podosphaeral aleutoritical)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera)*		Bacterial leaf blight (Xanthomonas campestris)
Gray moid (Botryins spp.) White moid (Sclentorins sclenotionum)* Black leg /bacterial soft not (Erwinia carotovora)** Early bight (Alternaria solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Phythum spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Phitocotonia, Fiusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botryits spp. Botryits spp. Rusts (Pucchia spp.) White moid (Sclentoria sclentionum)2 Leaf spots (Dercospora and Gercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Phitocotonia, Fiusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. White moid (Sclentoria spp.) White moid (Sclentoria sclentionum)2 Leaf spots (Dercospora and Gercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Phitocotonia, Fiusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Pome fruits Pome fruits Pome fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Scab (Cisinne fawcetth)* Melanose (Diagonthe citri)* Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Scab (Cisinne fawcetth)* Scab (Cisinne fawcetth)* Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Stone fruits Stone fruits Stone fruits Stone fruits Tree nuts Bott rotivition of (Edityrosphaeria additidea)** Bitter of (Collebtrichum spp.)* Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporanjum juniperi-virginianae)** Fire blight (Erwinia amplovoca)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Brown of (Molinia Ruca)* Brown of Molinia Ruca)* Brown of (Molinia spp.)* Pecal seculation and Pestalotia spp.)* Fruit of (Alternaria, Edityria, additionae)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shotho (Wiscosphaera eleuco	See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black key hacterial soft rot (Erwinia carotovora)** Early blight (Alternaria solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Phythoma functional)* Carvity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Flusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp.) Bothyris spp. Bothyris spp. Rusts (Puccinia spp.) White mold (Sclerotinia solerotiorum)² Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Flusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternate) Postbloom fruit drop (Collectrichum acutatum)* Gressy spot (Mycosphaerale activity)* Caba (Esinone fawacetti)* Melanose (Diaporthe citriy) Mela	ginger, radish, horseradish ²² , ginseng, turnip, and other	Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)
White mold (Sclerothria selerotorum)* Black leg (bacterial soft not (Erwinic aerotovora)** Early blight (Alternaria solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Rhizoctonia solani) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botylis spp. Suseet corn, popcorn, asparagus, peanut, and watercress Black sourt (Rhizoctonia, Fusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botylis spp. White mold (Sclerothria sclerotiorum)2 Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Phitophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus and as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Grass spot (Mycosphaeralia alternata) Postbloom fruit drop (Colletorhchum acutatum)* Grass spot (Mycosphaeralia cutoritina)* Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)* Scal (Elsinoe favuecett)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Powdery millidew (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Scalo (Venturia spp.)* Fyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)*** Sooty blotch disease complex** Brocks spot (Mycosphaeralia pomi)** Bot not white rot (Colletorhchum spp.)* Bot not white rot (Colletorhchum spp.)* Fire in (Colletorhchum spp.)* Fried (Powdosphaera spp.)* Brown rot (Monilinia haza)* Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laza)* Brown rot (Monilinia haza)* Brown rot (Monilinia phyto)* Peach leaf cut (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyees carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botytis, and other spp.)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botytis, and other spp.)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botytis, and other spp.	White mold (Sclerothia sclerothorum)* Black (sel phacterial soft rot (Erwinia carotovora)** Early blight (Athermara solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)* See Instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black souri (Rhizoctonia solani)* Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp.	root, tuber and corm crops. (including those grown for	Powdery mildew (<i>Erisyphe spp.</i>)
Black leg /bacterial soft not (Envinia carotovora)** Early blight (Affamaria solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Rhizoctonia solani) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Potryits spp. Rusts (Puccinia spp.) White mold (Sclerotinia solerotiorum)2 Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercospordium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Alternaria leaf spot (Afternaria alternata) Potro fruits Such as aspote, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Pome fruits Scale (Senore favecett)** Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Scale (Venturia spp.) Fyseck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)** Sooty blotch disease complex** Brocks spot (Mycosphaerale leucotricha)* Scale (Venturia spp.) Fyseck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)** Sooty blotch disease complex** Brocks spot (Mycosphaerale pomp)** Bot not/white rot (Colletotrichum spp.) Fyseck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)** Bot not/white rot (Colletotrichum spp.) Bot not/white rot (Colletotrichum spp.) Fruit or (Colletotrichum spp.) Brown rot (Monilinia laxa)* Brown rot (Monilinia fruictica)** Brown rot (Monilinia fruictica)** Brown rot (Monilinia fruictica)** Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Fruit rot (Kolletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Fseudomonas syringee) Shot hole (Wilsonomyes carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Fruit rot (Agletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Fseudomonas syringee) Shot hole (Wilsonomyes carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and oth	Black log /bacterial soft fot (Erwinia carotovora)** Early blight (Alternaria solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Rhizoctonia solani) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seeding blighs, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botyris spp. Rusts (Pucchia spp.) White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)2 Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Citrus and intermedia and seed	seed production).	Gray mold (Botrytis spp.)
Early blight (Alternaria solani)* Late blight (Phytophthora intestars)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Rhizoctonia solant)	Early blight (Alternaria solarin') Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)' See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Rhizoctonia solarin) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botrylis spp. Botrylis spp. Postylis spp. White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)2 Leaf spots (Cercospora and Gercospordium spp.)' See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp.		White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) ²
Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Rhizoctonia solani) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Other vegetables sweet com, popcorn, asparagus, peanut, and watercress White mold (Sclerothias sclerotiorum)? Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidum spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Potebloom fruit drop (Coelectorhum acutatum)* Greasy spot (Mycosphaerale citri)* Ottous canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)1 Scab (Elsinoe Reveetir)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Scab (Venturia spp.) Fyseck (Zygophalae jamaicensis)*** Sooty blotch disease complex** Sooty blotch disease complex** Bitter ort (Coelectorhum spp.) Bot rollwhite rot (Botryosphaeral acutoricha)* Scab (Venturia spp.) Powdery millew (Podosphaera spp.)** Bot rollwhite rot (Botryosphaera and Ordosphaera spp.)** Bot rollwhite rot (Botryosphaera and Ordosphaera spp.)** Bot rollwhite rot (Botryosphaera spp.)** Brown rot (Monilinia functical)** Prown rot (Monilinia functical)** Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spr.) Brown rot (Monilinia pp.)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)*	Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Phizoctonia solan) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Watercress Black sourt (Rhizoctonia, Fusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Rustic (Puccinia spp.) White mold (Sclerothia selerotinum)? Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Pome fruits such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Powel fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Powel fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Powel fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Powel (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Fryspeck (Zygophiala jamaticensis)** Soot (Venturia spp.)* Fryspeck (Zygophiala jamaticensis)** Brown to Wolkinson (Bytrysphaeria dothidea)** Bitter rot (Colletorichum spp.)* Carda apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)* Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Alternaria leaf spot (Venturia amylovora)* Poweley mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Frie blight (Erwinia amylovora)* Poweley mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Poweley mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrykis, and oth		Black leg /bacterial soft rot (Erwinia carotovora)**
See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Rhizoctonia solani) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium. Rhizoctonia. Fusarium. Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botrylis spp. Russ (Puccinia spp.) White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)2. Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium. Rhizoctonia. Fusarium. Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri) 1 Scab (Elsinoe favocetti)* Greasy spot (Mycosphaerale leucotricha)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Pome fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)** Soby blotch disease complex*** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerale duritoricha)** Sitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.)* Stone fruits Stone fruits Stone fruits Stone fruits such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazeinut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot blossom blight (Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot blossom blight (Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot (Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot (Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot (Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot Monthinia laxae)* Brown tot	See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: Black sourt (Rhizoctonia solant) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botylis spp. Sweet corn, popcom, asparagus, peanut, and watercress Botylis spp. White mold (Sclerotinia spe.) White mold (Sclerotinia spp.) White mold (Sclerotinia spp.) White mold (Sclerotinia sperior in spp.) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus Such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Stone fruits Such as approof, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Tree nuts such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestrut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Stone fruits Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestrut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestrut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Stone fruits Tree nuts Such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestrut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Tree nuts Such as almon		Early blight (Alternaria solani)*
diseases: Black sout (Rhizoctonia solan) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) Damping off; seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium. Rhizoctonia. Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Batrylis spp. Rusts (Poccinia spp.) White mold (Sclerothinia sclerotiorum)? Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off; seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium. Rhizoctonia. Fusarium. Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Pries fruits and nuts Citrus Such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Schapper (Varithomonas campestris pv. citri)* Schapper (Varyosphareria citri)* Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)* Scab (Esinos favectib)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Scab	diseases: Black sourt (Phizoctonia solani) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botyris spp. Rusis (Puccinia spp.) White mold (Sclerotinia solerotiorum)? Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidum spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Postbloom fruit drop (Colletorichum acutatum)* Gress yspot (Mycosphaerella cutatum)* Gress yspot (Mycosphaerela lacutatum)* Gress yspot (Mycosphaerela lacutatum)* Gress yspot (Mycosphaerela lacutoricha)* Scab (Elsinor favecetti)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Fyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)** Sody blotch disease complex** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerela lacutoricha)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Fyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)** Sody blotch disease complex** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerela lacutoricha)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Fire blight (Erwinds amylovora)* Decear apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)** Fire blight (Erwinds amylovora)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa)* Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia functical)* Gray mold (Botytis cineras)* Poemetrants Tree nuts Such as amond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, cheshul, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Pomegranates Trea fard fruit sposphere leucoricha)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Pecan scab (Claosphaera leucoricha)* Walnut single (Calterichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringe) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces campestris)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pamosa)* Powdery mildew (Sphae		Late blight (Phytophthora infestans)*
diseases: Black sout (Rhizoctonia solan) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) Damping off; seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium. Rhizoctonia. Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Batrylis spp. Rusts (Poccinia spp.) White mold (Sclerothinia sclerotiorum)? Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off; seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium. Rhizoctonia. Fusarium. Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Pries fruits and nuts Citrus Such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Schapper (Varithomonas campestris pv. citri)* Schapper (Varyosphareria citri)* Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)* Scab (Esinos favectib)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Scab	diseases: Black sourt (Phizoctonia solani) Cavity spot (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botyris spp. Rusis (Puccinia spp.) White mold (Sclerotinia solerotiorum)? Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidum spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Postbloom fruit drop (Colletorichum acutatum)* Gress yspot (Mycosphaerella cutatum)* Gress yspot (Mycosphaerela lacutatum)* Gress yspot (Mycosphaerela lacutatum)* Gress yspot (Mycosphaerela lacutoricha)* Scab (Elsinor favecetti)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Fyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)** Sody blotch disease complex** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerela lacutoricha)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Fyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)** Sody blotch disease complex** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerela lacutoricha)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Fire blight (Erwinds amylovora)* Decear apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)** Fire blight (Erwinds amylovora)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa)* Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia functical)* Gray mold (Botytis cineras)* Poemetrants Tree nuts Such as amond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, cheshul, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Pomegranates Trea fard fruit sposphere leucoricha)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Pecan scab (Claosphaera leucoricha)* Walnut single (Calterichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringe) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces campestris)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pamosa)* Powdery mildew (Sphae		See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following
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"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Botrylis spp. Rusts (Puccinia spp.) Rusts (Puccinia sp	Other vegetables		Black scurf (Rhizoctonia solani)
Other vegetables sweet corn, popcorn, asparagus, peanut, and watercress White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)2 Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Pome fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Pome fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Stone fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Stone fruits Such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Podosphaerale pomp)** Such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Tree nuts Such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Pomegranates Prityimm, Rhizoctonia, scleration scleration and economic plum, Prune, pluot, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Powdery mildew (Podosphaerale leucotricha)* Strawberry Other Fruits Strawberry Pomegranates Prityim, Rhizoctonia, scleration scleration and proto or coven diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Placettinia allernata) Alternaria allernata) Postbloom fruit drop (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Greasy spot (Mycosphaerale leucotricha)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Pomegranates Pomegranates Pruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)* Prown rot (Monillinia spp.)* Pean scab (Caldosprium caryigenum)* and ** Pacterial reaf spot (Xanthomonas ampestris)* Anthraconose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringe) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)* Powde	### Other vegetables sweet com, popcorn, asparagus, peanut, and watercress ### Botrylis spp Rusts (Pruccinia spp.) White mold (Scleroshina sclerotiorum)? Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases:		Cavity spot (<i>Pythium</i> spp.)
Other vegetables sweet corn, popcorn, asparagus, peanut, and watercress White mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)2 Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Pome fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Pome fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Stone fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Stone fruits Such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Podosphaerale pomp)** Such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Tree nuts Such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Pomegranates Prityimm, Rhizoctonia, scleration scleration and economic plum, Prune, pluot, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Powdery mildew (Podosphaerale leucotricha)* Strawberry Other Fruits Strawberry Pomegranates Prityim, Rhizoctonia, scleration scleration and proto or coven diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Placettinia allernata) Alternaria allernata) Postbloom fruit drop (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Greasy spot (Mycosphaerale leucotricha)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Pomegranates Pomegranates Pruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)* Prown rot (Monillinia spp.)* Pean scab (Caldosprium caryigenum)* and ** Pacterial reaf spot (Xanthomonas ampestris)* Anthraconose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringe) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)* Powde	### Other vegetables sweet com, popcorn, asparagus, peanut, and watercress ### Botrylis spp Rusts (Pruccinia spp.) White mold (Scleroshina sclerotiorum)? Leaf spots (Cercospora and Cercosporidium spp.)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases:		"Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by
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See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Postbloom fruit drop (Colletorichum acutatum)* Grassy spot (Mycosphaerella citri)** Scab (Elsinoe fawcett)** Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Scab (Venturia spp.)* Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)*** Sooty blotch disease complex*** Bitter rot (Colletorichum spp.)* Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)*** Bitter rot (Colletorichum spp.)* Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas campestris)** Sacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)* Pacal leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)* Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas campestris)** Sacterial leaf spot (Colletorichum spp.)* Bacterial leaf spot (Colletorichum)* Sacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)* Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas campestris)** Sacterial leaf spot (Colletorichum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Bacterial leaf spot (Colletorichum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Bacterial leaf spot (Colletorichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hol	See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusanium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Trees fruits and nuts Citrus such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine (mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata) Postbloom fruit drop (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Greasy spot (Mycosphaeralla citri)*3 Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)*1 Scala (Elsinoe fawcetti)*4 Melanose (Diapothe citri)* Powdery milidew (Podosphaera leucotricha)*3 Scala (Verituria spp.)* Flyspeck (Zgyophiala jamaicensis)*** Sooty blotch disease complex*** Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dethidea)*** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerial pomi)*** Brook rot/Mycosphaerial pomi)*** Brook rot/Mycosphaerial pomi)*** Brook rot/Mycosphaerial pomi)*** Brook rot/Mycosphaerial pomip** Brook rot (Colletotrichum spp.)* Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)*** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovara)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Broom rot (Monilinia fructicola)** Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas astribical pv. pruni)* Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Walnut blight (Xanthomonas serpistris)* Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scala (Cladosphum caryigenum)** and ** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Fruit rots (Alternaria, Bacterial canser (Pseudomonas fragarae)* For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application" Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca see, see instructions below for "Soil application"		
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(mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Creasy spot (Mycosphaerella citri)** Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)1 Scab (Elsinoe fawcetti)** Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Pome fruits such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Store (Zygophiala jamaicensis)*** Soab (Venturia spp.)* Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)*** Soab (Venturia spp.)* Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)*** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)** Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)** Malnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)** Anthracnose (Collectrichum acutatum)* Sacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monillinia spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Pow	(mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus Greasy spot (Mycosphaerella citri)*3 Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)1 Scab (Elsinoe fawcetti)*4 Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Pomder miltas such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Scab (Venturia spp.)* Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)*** Sooty blotch disease complex*** Bot rot/white rot (Bottyosphaeria dothidea)*** Bitter rot (Collectorichum spp.)* Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)*** Fire blight (Envinia amylovora)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa)* Brown rot thossom blight (Monilinia laxa)* Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)** Such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Pomegranates Tree nuts Such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*1 and ** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*1 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)* For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"	Citrus	Alternaria leaf spot (Alternaria alternata)
Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)¹ Scab (Elsinoe fawcetit)²⁴ Melanose (Diaporthe citri)³ Pome fruits such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha)⁵ Scab (Venturia spp.)³ Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)⁵** Sooty blotch disease complex⁵** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerala pomi)⁵** Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaerala dothidea)⁵** Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.)⁵ Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)⁵** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)** Stone fruits Such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)*6 Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monillinia laxa)° Brown rot (Monillinia fructicola)*** Walnut blight (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)¹ Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)³ Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monillinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*¹ and ** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)¹ Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)¹⁰ Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*¹² Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*¹¹ Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*¹²	Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)¹ Scab (Elsinoe fawcett)¹* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Pome fruits such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Scab (Venturia spp.)* Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)®** Sooty blotch disease complex*** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerella porn)®** Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea)®** Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.)® Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)®** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)** Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Brown rot blossom blight (Monillinia laxa)* Brown rot (Monillinia fructicola)** Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)* Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syrigae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces campestris)¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syrigae) Shot hole (Milsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monillinia spp.)* Pean scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*¹ and ** Pomegranates Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*¹² Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*¹¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)¹ For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"	such as orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, tangerine	Postbloom fruit drop (Colletotrichum acutatum)*
Scab (Elsinoe fawcetti)** Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Pome fruits such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Scab (Venturia spp.)* Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis) ^{6+*} Scoty blotch disease complex ^{6+*} Brooks spot (Mycosphaerella pomi) ^{6+*} Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.) ⁶ Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae) ^{6+*} Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) ⁷ Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) ⁶ Bacterial cale spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Pomegranates Pomegranates Strawberry Scab (Elsinoe fawcettin)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pancularis, Erisyphe spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*	Scab (Elsinoe fawcetti)** Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Pome fruits Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha)5 Scab (Venturia spp.)* Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)6** Scoty blotch disease complex*** Brooks spot (Mycosphaeria dothidea)6** Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.)6 Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)6** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovoray7* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)*6 Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot Monillinia laxa)9 Brown rot (Monillinia fructicola)*** Brown rot (Monillinia fructicola)*** Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)1 Valnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)1 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Anterial leaf spot (Santomora) Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)1 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)2 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)3 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)3 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)4 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)5 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)6 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)6 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)7 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)6 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)7 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca m	(mandarin), tangelo, pummelo, and other citrus	Greasy spot (Mycosphaerella citri)*3
Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Stone fruits	Melanose (Diaporthe citri)* Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)*** Sooty blotch disease complex** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerala pomi)*** Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea)*** Bitter rot (Colleotrichum spp.)** Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)*** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)*** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa)** Brown rot foodinia fructicola)*** Pach leaf cur (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)** Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)** Valunt blight (Xanthomonas campestris)** Anthracnose (Colleotrichum acutatum)** Bacterial canker (Pseudomans spr.)** Bacterial canker (Pseudomans spr.)** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gioeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gioeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)** Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*** Cray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*** Anthracnose (Colleotrichum acutatum)* Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)** For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		Citrus canker (Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)1
Pomdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha) ⁵ Scab (Venturia spp.)* Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis) ^{6**} Sooty blotch disease complex ^{6**} Brooks spot (Mycosphaeralla pomi) ^{6**} Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.) ⁶ Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae) ^{6**} Fire blight (Ewinia amylovora) ^{8*} Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)* Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ¹⁰ Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Pomegranates Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.) ¹ Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.) ¹⁰ Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*	Powdery mildew (Podosphaera leucotricha) ⁶ Scab (Venturia spp.)* Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis) ^{6**} Sooty blotch disease complex ^{6**} Brooks spot (Mycosphaerala pomi) ^{6**} Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea) ^{6**} Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.) ⁶ Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae) ^{6**} Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) ^{**} Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Brown rot (Monillinia fructicola)** Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)** Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Brown rot (Monillinia spp.)* Pomegranates Pomegranates Pomegranates Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and ther spp.)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)** Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae) ¹ For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		
Scab (Venturia spp.)* Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis) ^{6**} Scoty blotch disease complex ^{6**} Brooks spot (Mycosphaerella pomi) ^{6**} Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.) ⁶ Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae) ^{6**} Fire blight (Ewinia amylovora)* ⁷ Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)* ¹⁰ Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ¹⁰ Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotrichal) Tree nuts Such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris) ¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)* Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*	Scab (Venturia spp.)* Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)** Sooty blotch disease complex*** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerala pomi)*** Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea)** Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.)* Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)** Stone fruits Such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa)* Brown rot Monilinia fructicola)** Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)** Walnut blight (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)* Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Walnut blight (Xanthomonas carpophilus)* Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)* Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Walnut blight (Xanthomonas carpophilus)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Caldosprium carylgenum)** and ** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Frizit of the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		Melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>)*
Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)6*** Sooty blotch disease complex6** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerella pomi)6** Both spot (Moribinia mylovora)*7 Stone fruits Such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)*6 Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)*10 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*0 Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)*1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)*1 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophillus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)**1 and ** Pomegranates Pomegranates Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)**12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)**11	Flyspeck (Zygophiala jamaicensis)** Sooty blotch disease complex** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerial dothidea)** Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea)** Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.)* Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)** Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot Monillinia fructicola)** Brown rot (Monillinia laxa)* Brown rot (Monillinia fructicola)** Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)* Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Tree nuts Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)** Such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)** Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophillus)* Brown rot (Monillinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)** and ** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*** Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)* For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"	Pome fruits	Powdery mildew (<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>) ⁵
Sooty blotch disease complex ⁶⁺⁺ Brooks spot (Mycosphaerila pomi) ⁶⁺⁺ Brooks spot (Mycosphaerila pomi) ⁶⁺⁺ Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.) ⁶ Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae) ⁶⁺ Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) ⁴⁺⁷ Stone fruits Such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.) ⁶ Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) ⁹ Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola) ⁴⁺⁰ Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ¹⁰ Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris) ¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) ⁸ Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus) ⁸ Brown rot (Monilinia spp.) ⁸ Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum) ¹ and ** Pomegranates Pomegranates Definition of the spp.) ¹⁰ Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.) ⁸ Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ⁸⁺¹ Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.) ⁸⁺¹² Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ⁸⁺¹¹	Sooty blotch disease complex** Brooks spot (Mycosphaerella pomi)*** Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea)** Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.)* Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)** Stone fruits Such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa)* Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)** Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)* Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)** and ** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)* For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"	such as apple, pear, crabapple, quince, and others	
Brooks spot (Mycosphaerella pomi) ^{6**} Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea) ^{6**} Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.) ⁶ Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae) ^{6**} Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)* ^{7*} Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* ⁶ Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) ⁹ Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)* ¹⁰ Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)* ¹⁰ Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Malnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)* ¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)* ¹ and ** Pomegranates Defer Fruits Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)* ¹² Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)* ¹¹	Brooks spot (Mycosphaerella pomi)6*** Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea)6*** Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea)6*** Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.)6* Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)6** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)** Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)** Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa)6 Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)** Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)** Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)** Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)1 Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas acticola pv. pruni)1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)1 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas springae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*1 and ** Pomegranates Pomegranates Dear and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)1 Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)10 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)1 For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		
Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea) ^{6+*} Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.) ⁶ Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae) ^{6+*} Fire blight (Eminia amylovora) ⁷⁺ Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.) ⁸⁻⁶ Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola) ⁸⁺⁰ Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ¹⁰ Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wisonomyces carpophilus) ⁸ Brown rot (Monilinia spp.) ⁸ Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum) ⁸⁺¹ and ** Pomegranates Pomegranates Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.) ⁸⁺² Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ⁸⁺¹	Bot rot/white rot (Botryosphaeria dothidea) ⁶⁺⁺ Bitter rot (Collectorichum spp.) ⁶ Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae) ⁶⁺ Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) ^{*7} Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) ⁹ Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) ⁹ Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola) ^{*10} Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ¹⁰ Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris) ¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) [*] Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus) [*] Brown rot (Monilinia spp.) [*] Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum) ^{*1} and ** Pomegranates Pomegranates Dother Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.) ¹⁰ Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.) ^{*12} Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ^{*11} Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae) ¹ For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		
Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.)6 Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae)6** Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)*7 Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa)9 Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)*10 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)10 Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)1 Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas arbicola pv. pruni)1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)1 Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*1 and ** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)1 Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)10 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11	Bitter rot (Colletotrichum spp.) ⁶ Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae) ^{6**} Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)* ⁷ Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) ⁹ Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)* ¹⁰ Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)* ¹⁰ Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)* Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spingae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)** and ** Pomegranates Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*** Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)* For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		
Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Brown rot lobesom blight (Monilinia laxa) Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)*10 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*10 Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leafs spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)*1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)*1 Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)*1 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*1 and ** Pomegranates Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11	Cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae) ^{6**} Fire blight (Erwinia amylovora)** Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)*6 Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)**10 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)**10 Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)**1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)**1 Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas sampestris)**1 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia psp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)**1 and ** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)** Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*** Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)* For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		
Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)*8 Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa)9 Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)*10 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)10 Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)1 Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scale (Cladosprium caryigenum)*1 and ** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)1 Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)10 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11	Stone fruits Such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)*6 Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)*10 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*10 Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)*1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)*1 Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)*11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)*10 Ceray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*10 Walnut blight (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)*1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)* Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)*11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia laxa)* Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)**1 Anthracnose (Calletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)* For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		
Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) ⁹ Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)* ¹⁰ Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ¹⁰ Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris) ¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)* I and ** Pomegranates Pomegranates Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)* Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)* Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*	Stone fruits such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca and Podosphaera spp.)*8 Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa)9 Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)*10 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)10 Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)1 Tree nuts Such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*1 and ** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)1 Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)10 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)1 For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		Cedar apple rust (<i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i>) ^{6**}
such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) ⁹ Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)* ¹⁰ Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ¹⁰ Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris) ¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris) ¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) ¹¹ Brown rot (Monilinia spp.) ¹² Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)* and ** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Dther Fruits Brown rot (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)* and ** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)* and ** Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)* and **	such as apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, prune, pluot, and others Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas spp.) Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) ⁹ Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)** ¹⁰ Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ¹⁰ Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris) ¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletorichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)**1 and ** Pomegranates Pomegranates Other Fruits Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)**12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)**11 Anthracnose (Colletorichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas ragariae) ¹ For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		Fire blight (<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>)* ⁷
Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa)9 Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)*10 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)10 Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)1 Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*1 and ** Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)1 Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)10 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11	pluot, and others Brown rot blossom blight (Monilinia laxa) ⁹ Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)*10 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) ¹⁰ Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) ¹ Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) ¹ Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris) ¹¹ Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*1 and ** Pomegranates Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.) ¹ Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.) ¹⁰ Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae) ¹ For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		
Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)*10 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)10 Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)1 Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*1 and ** Pomegranates Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)1 Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)10 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11	Brown rot (Monilinia fructicola)*10 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*10 Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni)*1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha)*1 Walnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris)*1 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)* Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*1 and ** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.)* Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.)*10 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)*1 For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		
Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) 10 Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) Malnut blight (Xanthomonas campestris) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus) Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum) 1 and ** Pomegranates Pomegranates Cother Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.) 10 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)* Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11	Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) 10' Peach leaf curl (Taphrina deformans) Bacterial leaf spot (Xanthomonas arbicola pv. pruni) 1 Rusty spot (Podosphaera leucotricha) 1 Tree nuts such as almond, pistachio, pecan, walnut, filbert, hazelnut, chestnut, macadamia, and other tree nuts. Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) Shot hole (Wilsonomyces carpophilus)* Brown rot (Monilinia spp.)* Pecan scab (Cladosprium caryigenum)*1 and ** Pomegranates Leaf and fruit spots (Cercospora, Gloeosporium and Pestalotia spp.) 1 Fruit rots (Alternaria, Botrytis, and other spp.) 10 Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa) Other Fruits Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae) 1 For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"	pluot, and others	
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Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11	Strawberry Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis, Erisyphe spp.)*12 Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)1 For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca pannosa)
Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11	Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea)*11 Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum) Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae)1 For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		I = 1
	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Angular leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>) ¹ For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"	Strawberry	
1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Angular leaf spot (Xanthomonas fragariae) ¹ For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		
	For the following diseases, see instructions below for "Soil application"		
	L (and also root din instructions ²²).		
	(and also root up instructions—).		

Bold, italicized text is information for the reader and is not part of the label.[Bracketed information is optional.] Text separated by / denotes and/or options.

Charcoal not (Macrophomina phaseolina)** Borrias, including blueberry, blackberry, raspberry, logarberry, huckberry, charbetery, cranberry (non-flooded fields), currant, and other berries including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Grapes including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Frogrand futility (Gotrytia cinerae)** From progrand futility (Gotrytia cinerae)** From progrand futility (Gotrytia cinerae)** Frogrand futility (G		"Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia,
Berries, including blueberry, blackberry, craspberry (lognarberry, hotsberry, forn-flooded fields), currant, and other berries Grapes Grapes including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Grapes Including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Including wine grapes, and raisins		Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillium* spp. Charcoal rot (Macrophomina phaseolina)**
Berries, including blueberry, blackberry, craspberry (lognarberry, hotsberry, forn-flooded fields), currant, and other berries Grapes Grapes including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Grapes Including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Including wine grapes, and raisins	Other Fruits (cont.)	
loganberry, huckleberry, kwifruit, gooseberry, elderberry, cranberry (non-flooded fields), currant, and other berries Grapes Grapes Anthracnose fruit not (Colletorichum acutatum) ¹³ Scletorinias electronium; Powdery midew (Ensyphe (Germeta) Uncinula) necator) ¹⁴ Gray mod (Bestrate (Ensyphe (Germeta) Uncinula) necator) ¹⁴ Gray mod (Bestrate (Ensyphe (Germeta) Uncinula) necator) ¹⁴ Tropical fruits such as avocado ¹⁵ , mango ¹⁸ , papaya ¹⁹ , pineapple ¹⁸ , Banana, plantain, and others. The powdery midew (Ensyphe (Bern) Banana, plantain, and others. The powdery midews (Cidium spp.) Scale (Sphaceloma persease) Bacterial carker (Xanthorium spp.) Scale (Sphaceloma persease) Bacterial carker (Xanthorium spp.) Scale (Sphaceloma persease) Bacterial carker (Xanthorium spp.) Downy mildews (Cidium spp. and others) Downy mildews (Pernospora spp. and others) Downy mildews (Pernospora spp. and others) Downy mildews (Pernospora spp. and others) Pace (Powder) and others of the special diseases (Enviro). Reseases: "Damping off and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusiarium, Pythium, Phytophthrora, and or Verticilium' spp. Coffee berry disease (Colletorichum spp.) Bothysis flower blight Cercospora laif sppt." and berry blotch** See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusiarium, Pythium, Phytophthrora, and or Verticilium' spp. Anthracnose (Colletorichum spp.) Bothysis flower blight Cercospora laif sppt." (Relicotonia span) Topical (Relicotonia span) Target spot (Rhizoctonia span) Target spot (Rhizoctonia span) Bars spot (Regulation and Thanatephorus spp.) Black not or (Maraphorum and Bonnerelle spp.) Bluck root or (Thielawopsis basicola) Black root or (Thielawopsis basicola) Black root or (Thielawopsis basicola) Black root or (Maraphorum aphaseolina) Corm	Berries, including blueberry, blackberry, raspberry.	Mummy berry (Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi)*
elderberny, cranberry (non-flooded fields), currant, and other berries Grapes including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Grapes including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Grapes including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Gray moid (Botrytis cinerea)* Sour rot complex' Downy mildew (Ersynber (formenty Uncinula) necator)* Gray moid (Botrytis cinerea)* Sour rot complex' Downy mildew (Ersynber (formenty Uncinula) necator)* Gray moid (Botrytis cinerea)* Sour rot complex' Downy mildew (Ersynber (formenty Uncinula) necator)* Fropical fruite Lord (Botrytis cinerea)* Sour rot complex' Downy mildew (Ersynber (formenty Uncinula) necator)* Fropical fruite Lord (Botrytis cinerea)* Sour rot complex' Downy mildew (Ersynber (formenty Uncinula) necator)* Anthraconce (Colledothum spp.) Sour including spp. Back (Alternaria, Septoria, Colledothum spp.) Borny mildews (Didlum spp. and others) Downy mildews (Ersonspora spp.) Rusts (Percola spp. and others) Downy mildews (Ersonspora spp.) Rusts (Ercerbia spp. and others) Downy mildews (Ersonspora spp.) Rusts (Ercerbia spp. and others) Downy mildews (Ersonspora spp.) Coffee berry diseases (Erwinia, Xanthromonas, and Fosedomonas spp.) Rusts (Ercerbia spp. and others) Downy mildews (Ersonspora spp.) Town spp. (Formation spp.) Coffee berry diseases (Erwinia, Xanthromonas, and Fosedomonas spp.) Anthraconspora and others) Downy mildews (Ersonspora spp.) Town spp. (Formation		
Anthracnose fruit rot (Collectorichum acutatum)** Sclerotinal (Solerotina sclorotioum) Fowdery mildew (Erispiphe (formerly Uncinula) necator)** Gray modification (Bottorian sclorerotina sclorotioum) Froncial fruits such as avocado**, mango**, papaya**, pineapple**, banana, plantalin, and others. **Topical fruits such as avocado**, mango**, papaya**, pineapple**, banana, plantalin, and others. **Topical fruits such as asu kinyme, corlander, dill, cilantro, parsley, mint, and others. **Topical fruits such as basi, thyme, corlander, dill, cilantro, parsley, mint, and others. **Downy mildews (Personas perseae) Bacterial classes (Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Alternaria, and Fusarium psp.) Leaf spots (Alternaria, Septoria, Collectorichum, and Cercospora spp.)* Bacterial classess (Erwina, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Bacterial classess (Erwina, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Rusis (Puccinia spp. and others) See instructions below of **Soli application* against the following diseases: **Coffee berry diseases (Collectorichum coffeanum)** Coffee testy diseases (Collectorichum coffeanum)** Coffee berry diseases (Collectorichum spp.) Bottytis (lower blight Cercospora leaf spot** and berry blotch** See instructions below of **Soli application* against the following diseases: **Tamping off** and rost or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusariural spot** (Phytophthora, and or Verticilium* spp.) Bottytis (lower blight Cercospora leaf spot** and berry blotch** See instructions below of **Soli application* against the following diseases: **Tamping off** and rost or crown diseases caused by Phizoctonia, Fusariural spot** (Faucadophonas) and or Verticilium* spp. Brown spot (Alternaria) Barn spot (Fotophonas) and or Verticilium* spp. Brown spot (Alternaria) Barn spot (Fotophonas) and or Verticilium* spp. Brown spot (Alternaria) See instructions below for **Soli application** against the following diseases: **Corran, including field corm, sweet corn, popcorn, sileage corn, seed corn, and other corn crops. **Corran p		
Sclerotinia (Scientinia (Scientinia Scientinum)		
Powdery mildew (Erisyphe (tomerly Uncinula) necator) ¹⁴	other pernes	
including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins Gray mold (Botrylis cineree)* Sour for complex* Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola)* Phomopsis (Phomopsis viticola)* Eutypa (Eutypa lata)* Anthracnose (Collectrichum spp.) Scab (Sphacelama perseae) Bacterial canker (Xanthmonas campestris) Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijienasis)* Powdery mildews (Peronospora spp. and others) Downy mildews (Peronospora spp.) Bacterial diseases (Erwinia Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Rusts (Puccina spp. and others) See instructions below for 'Soil application' against the following diseases: "Damping off' and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Pusarum. Pythium, Phylophthora, andro Verticillium' spp. Coffee berry disease (Collectrichum spp.) Bartysis flower blight Cercospora leaf spott" and berry bloticht" See instructions below for 'Soil application' against the following diseases: "Damping off' and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarum, Pythium, Phylophthora, andro Verticillium' spp. Angular leaf spot (Peronospora spp.)* Brown spot (Alternaria) Barn spot (Meronospora spp.)* Brown spot (Alternaria) Barn spot (Meronospora spp.)* Brown spot (Robertsia sicerotorum) Target spot (Rizoctonia sicerotorum) Gray mold (Botryis cinerea) Powdery mildew (Peronospora spp.)* Brown spot (Robertsia sicerotorum) See instructions below for 'Soil application' against the following diseases: "Damping off' seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pyth		
Sour rot complex* Downy mildew (Plasmopara vitrole)* Phomopsis (Phomopsis vitrola)* Eutype (Eutype lata!)* Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Scale (Sphaedema perseae) Bacterial canker (Vanthomonas campestris) Sigaloka (Mycosphaederal filipinals)* Powdery mildews (Oldium spp. and others) Powdery mildews (Peronospora spp.) Potryliam, Phylophtora, and or Verticillium' spp. Potryliam, Phylophtora, and or Verticillium' spp. Powdery mildews (Peronospora spp.)	Grapes	Powdery mildew (<i>Erisyphe</i> (formerly <i>Uncinula</i>) <i>necator</i>) ¹⁴
Sour rot complex* Downy mildew (Plasmopara vitrole)* Phomopsis (Phomopsis vitrola)* Eutype (Eutype lata!)* Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Scale (Sphaedema perseae) Bacterial canker (Vanthomonas campestris) Sigaloka (Mycosphaederal filipinals)* Powdery mildews (Oldium spp. and others) Powdery mildews (Peronospora spp.) Potryliam, Phylophtora, and or Verticillium' spp. Potryliam, Phylophtora, and or Verticillium' spp. Powdery mildews (Peronospora spp.)	including wine grapes, table grapes, and raisins	Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) ¹⁵
Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola)* Phomopsis (Phomopsis (Vibroal)*6		
Phomopsis (Phomopsis viticola)** Tropical fruits such as avocado**, mango**, papaya**, pineapple**, banana, plantain, and others. Powdery mildews (Colletotrichum spp.) Sackia (Sphaecloma perseae) Bacterial canker (Xenthomonas campestris) Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella filjiensis)** Powdery mildews (Coldium spp. and others) Domyn mildews (Peronospora spp. and others) Downyn mildews (Peronospora spp. and others) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusanium, Pythium, Phytophthora, andior Verticillium* spp. Tobacco Tobacco Angular leaf spot (Perospora spp.) Bure med or downy mildew (Peronospora spp.) Powder y mildew (Peronospora s		
Eutypa [Eutypa lata]** Such as avocado**, mango**, papaya***]*, pineapple** Barbanan, plantain, and others. Other Crops Horbs and spices Such as basil, thyme, corlander, dill, cilantro, parsley, mint, and others. Powdery mildews (Oxidum spp. and others)* Damping off diseases (Rhizoctonia, Pythium, and Fusarium spp.) Leaf spots (Alternaira, Septoria, Collectorichum, and Cercospora spp.)* Bacterial diseases (Erwinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Leaf spots (Alternaira, Septoria, Collectorichum, and Cercospora spp.)* Bacterial diseases (Erwinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Rusts (Puccinia spp. and others) Sea instructions below for **Soil application* against the following diseases: "Damping off and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, andro Verticillium* spp. Coffee berry disease (Collectorichum spp.) Botryis flower blight Cercospora leaf spot** and berry blotch** Sea instructions below for **Soil application* against the following diseases: "Damping off and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, andro Verticillium* spp. Botryis flower blight Cercospora leaf spot* and berry blotch** Sea instructions below for **Soil application* against the following diseases: "Damping off and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, androt Verticillium* spp. Anthracose (Collectorichum and Giomerella spp.) But mold or downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)* Brown spot (Alternaira) Bam spot (Trogeyle leaf spot (Pseudomonas spp.) Bam spot (Trogeyle leaf spot (Pseudomonas spp.) Bam spot (Richerotherolam secretorum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia secretorum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia secretorum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia pariamia) Sea instructions below for **Soil application* against the following diseases: "Damping off, "seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Olpidium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* sp		
Tropical fruits such as avocado", mango", papaya", pineapple", banana, plantain, and others. Other Crops Herbs and spices such as basil, thyme, coriander, dill, cilantro, parsley, mint, and others. Powdery mildews (Coldium spp. and others) Downy mildews (Coldium spp. and others) Downy mildews (Peronospora spp.) Rusterial diseases (Envirial, Xenthomonas, and Pseudomonas syp.) Rusterial diseases (Envirial, Xenthomonas, and Pseudomonas syp.) Rusterial diseases (Envirial diseases (Collectrichum and Glorerella protection) Down spot (Allermaria) Barn spot (Tropy and berry blotch** See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off "and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythom, Pythophthora, and/or Verticilium* spp.) Down spot (Allermaria) Barn spot (Tropy elevationnas soilen) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off "seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Olpidium, Phytophthora, or Verticilium* spp. Corner of (Macrophomina phaseolina) Black root not (M		
Scab (Sphaceloma perseae) banana, plantain, and others. Scab (Sphaceloma perseae) Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella filjensis) Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella filjensis) Powder, mildews (Oldum spp. and others) Downy mildews (Peronospora spp. and others) Downy mildews (Peronospora spp. and others) Downy mildews (Peronospora spp. and others) Damping off diseases (Rininia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Leaf spots (Alternaria, Septoria, Collectrichum, and Cercospora spp.)* Bacterial diseases (Envinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Leaf spots (Alternaria, Septoria, Collectrichum, and Cercospora spp.)* Bacterial diseases (Envinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Rusts (Puccinia spp. and others) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, andior Verticillium" spp. Coffee berry disease (Collectrichum coffeanum)! Coffee trust (Hemileia vastatrix)** Anthracnose (Collectrichum and Septor* and berry blotch** See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, andior Verticillium* spp. Bottylis flower blight Cercospora leaf spot (Pseudomonas spp.) Anthracnose (Collectrichum and Glomerella spp.) Blue mold or downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)* Brown spot (Alternaria) Bam spot froages leaf spot (Cercospora nicotianae)* Collectrichium and Glomerella spp.) Blue mold or downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)* Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) Powdery mildew (Eryspibe cichoracearum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia sicerotiorum)* Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) Powdery mildew (Eryspibe cichoracearum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia solani) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Erusarium, Olpidium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Charcoal rot (Macrophomiae phaseolina) Black root rot	T 1 1 6 16	
Bacterial canker (Xanthomonas campestris) Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijlensis) ²⁰		
Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijiensis)*** Herbs and spices Dewelry mildews (Oldum spp. and others)		
Powdery mildews (Oidium spp. and others)	banana, plantain, and others.	Bacterial canker (Xanthomonas campestris)
Powdery mildews (Oidium spp. and others)		Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijiensis) ²⁰
Powdery mildews (Oldrum spp. and others) Domy mildews (Peronospora spp. and others) Domy mildews (Peronospora spp. and others) Damping off diseases (Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Alternaria, and Fusarium spp.) Leaf spots (Alternaria, Septoria, Collectrichum, and Cercospora spp.)* Bacterial diseases (Envinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Rusts (Puccinia spp. and others) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillium* spp. Coffee ust (Hemilea vastatiax)** Anthracnose (Collectrichum spp.) Bothylis flower blight Cercospora leaf spot* and berny blotch** See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillium* spp. But and or down mildew (Peronospora spp.)*	Other Crops	
Such as basil. thyme, coriander, dill, cilantro, parsley, mint, and others. Downy mildews (Peronospora spp. and others)* Leaf spots (Alternaria, Septoria, Collectrichum, and Cercospora spp.)* Bacherial diseases (Enwiria, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Rusts (Puccinia spp. and others)* See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off seases (Collectorichum coffeanum)* Coffee terry disease (Collectorichum coffeanum)* Coffee terry diseases (Collectorichum spp.) Botrytis flower blight Cercospora leaf spot" and berry blotch** See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythum, Phytophthora, andior Verticillium* spp. Anthracnose (Collectorichum and Glomerella spp.) Blue mold or downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)* Brown spot (Alternaria) Barn spot frogeye leaf spot (Perospora nicotianae)* Collar or (Sclerothia sicerotorum)* Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia solan) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off, seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Opidum, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Corro, Including field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, sileage Common rust (Phyclophthora spp.)* Southern blight/Southern stem rust (Sclerotium rolfsin)* Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis/Occhilobolus heterostrophus/Helminthosporium maydis) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis) Rust (Puccinia sorghi)* Southern leaf blight/Surbandhomonas spp.) Stem rust (Magnaporthe and Sclerot		Powdery mildews (Oidium snn, and others)
Damping off diseases (Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Alternaria, and Fusarium spp.) Leaf spots (Alternaria, Septoria, Collectrichum, and Cercospora spp.)* Backerial diseases (Envinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Rusts (Puccinia spp. and others) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillium* spp. Coffee berry disease (Collectrichum coffeanum)* Coffee berry disease (Collectrichum spp.) Bottylis flower blight Cercospora leaf spot* and berry blotch** See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillium* spp. Angular leaf spot (Pseudomonas spp.) Rown spot (Alternaria) Barn spot (Rollectrichum and Glomeralia spp.) Blue mold or downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)* Brown spot (Alternaria) Barn spot (Rollectrichum and Glomeralia spp.) Blue mold or downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)* Gray mold (Botrylis cinerea) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia solani) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Olpidium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Charcoal rot (Merophomina phaseolina) Black root rot (Thielavopsis basicola) Black shank (Phytophthora spp.)* Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis/Cochliobolus heterostrophum, Hiclae, wheat, and other cereal grain crops (including those grown for seed). **Coreal grains, such as barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, Sorghum, triticale, wheat, and other cereal grain crops (including those grown for seed). **Coreal grains, such as barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, Solymen leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis/Cochliobolus heterostrophum-Helminthosporium maydis) **Coreal grains, such as barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, Solymen leaf blight (Barporthem and S		
Spp.) Leaf spots (Alternaria, Septoria, Colletotrichum, and Cercospora spp.)* Bacterial diseases (Erwinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Rusts (Puzcinia spp. and others)		
Leaf spots (Alternaria, Septoria, Colletotrichum, and Cercospora spp.)* Bacterial diseases (Erwinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.). Rusts (Puccinia spp. and others) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, andor Verticillium* spp. Coffee Coffee berry disease (Colletotrichum coffeanum)* Coffee voil (Hemilea) vastatrix)*** Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Botrytis flower blight Cercospora leaf spot* and berry blotch** See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillium* spp. Angular leaf spot (Pseudomonas spp.) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum and Giomerella spp.) Blue mold or downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)* Brown spot (Alternaria) Barn spot) frogeye leaf spot (Cercospora nicotianae)** Collar tot (Scierotinia scierotiorum)* Gray mold (Botrytis cineree) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia solani) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Olpidium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Corn, including field com, sweet corn, popcorn, sileage com, seed corn, and other cereal grain crops. Common rust (Puccinia sorgori)* Southern blight/southern stem rot (Sclerotium rolfsir)* Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis/Cochliobolus heterostrophus/Helmithotsporium maydis) Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis/Cochliobolus heterostrophus/Helmithotsporium maydis) Sem tots (Magraporthe and Sclerotium spp.) Siem tots (Magraporthe and Sclerotium spp.)	mini, and others.	
Bacterial diseases (Erwinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Rusts (Puccinia spp. and others) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fizianium, Pythium, Phytophthora, andior Verticillium" spp. Coffee Post (Hemilie) vastatrix) " Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Botrytis flower blight (Cercospora leaf spot" and berry blotch " See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fizianium, Pythium, Phytophthora, andior Verticillium" spp. Angular leaf spot ("Seudomonas spp.) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum and Glomerella spp.) Blue mold or downy mildew (Peronspora spp.)" Brown spot (Alternaria) Bars spot frogeye leaf spot (Cercospora nicotianae) " Collar rot (Sclerotinia slcerotiorum)" Gray mold (Botrytis cinerae) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia solani) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia solani) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Olpidium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Charcoal rot (Macrophomina phaseolina) Black root rot (Thielaviopsis basicola) Black shank (Phytophthora spp.)" Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis/Cochliobolus heterostrophus/Helminthosporium maydis) "Cernal grains, such as barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triclae, wheat, and other cereal grain crops (including those grown for seed). Powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis) Rust (Puccinia spp.)" Rice blast (Pyricularia oryzae) Sheath spotklight (Rhizoctoria and Thanatephorus spp.) Smut (Tilletia barclayana) Bacterial blight/steak (Xanthomonas spp.) Stem rots (Magnaporthe and Sclerotium spp.) Cercospora leaf spot		spp.)
Bacterial diseases (Erwinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.) Rusts (Puccinia spp. and others) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fizianium, Pythium, Phytophthora, andior Verticillium" spp. Coffee Post (Hemilie) vastatrix) " Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Botrytis flower blight (Cercospora leaf spot" and berry blotch " See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fizianium, Pythium, Phytophthora, andior Verticillium" spp. Angular leaf spot ("Seudomonas spp.) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum and Glomerella spp.) Blue mold or downy mildew (Peronspora spp.)" Brown spot (Alternaria) Bars spot frogeye leaf spot (Cercospora nicotianae) " Collar rot (Sclerotinia slcerotiorum)" Gray mold (Botrytis cinerae) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia solani) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia solani) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Olpidium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Charcoal rot (Macrophomina phaseolina) Black root rot (Thielaviopsis basicola) Black shank (Phytophthora spp.)" Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis/Cochliobolus heterostrophus/Helminthosporium maydis) "Cernal grains, such as barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, triclae, wheat, and other cereal grain crops (including those grown for seed). Powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis) Rust (Puccinia spp.)" Rice blast (Pyricularia oryzae) Sheath spotklight (Rhizoctoria and Thanatephorus spp.) Smut (Tilletia barclayana) Bacterial blight/steak (Xanthomonas spp.) Stem rots (Magnaporthe and Sclerotium spp.) Cercospora leaf spot		
Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp. and others) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, <i>Fusanium. Pythium. Phytophthora</i> , and/or <i>Verticillium</i> " spp. Coffee Coffee berry diseases (<i>Colletotrichum coffeanum</i>) Coffee vother blight Cercospora leaf spot** and berry blotch** See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusanium. Pythium. Phytophthora</i> , and/or <i>Verticillium</i> " spp. Angular leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> and <i>Glomerella</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> and <i>Glomerella</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> and <i>Glomerella</i> spp.) Blue mold or downy mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)* Brown spot (<i>Altermaria</i>) Barn spot frogeye leaf spot (<i>Peronospora nicotianae</i>)¹¹0 Collar rot (<i>Sclerotinia sicerotiorum</i>)² Gray mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) Target spot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Fusanium</i> , <i>Olpidium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , or <i>Verticillium</i> * spp. Charcoal rot (<i>Macrophomina phaseolina</i>) Black root rot (<i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i>) Black shank (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)* Southern blight/southern stem rot (<i>Sclerotium rotisi</i>)* Corm, including field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, sileage com, seed corn, and other cornerops. Common rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)* Southern blight/southern stem rot (<i>Sclerotium rotisi</i>)* Common rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)* Southern light/southern stem rot (<i>Sclerotium rotisi</i>)* Common rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)* Southern light/southern stem rot (<i>Sclerotium rotisi</i>)* Common rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)* Southern light/southern stem rot (<i>Sclerotium rotisi</i>)* Common rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)* Southern light/southern stem rot (<i>Sclerotium rotisi</i>)* Common rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)* South		Bacterial diseases (Erwinia, Xanthomonas, and Pseudomonas spp.)
See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillium" spp. Coffee Coffee pust (Hemileia vastatinis)** Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.) Botryits flower blight Cercospora leaf spot** and berry blotch** See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillium* spp. Angular leaf spot (Pseudomonas spp.) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum and Glomerella spp.) Blue mold or downy mildew (Peronspora spp.)* Brown spot (Alternaria) Bam spot (Togeye leaf spot (Cercospora nicotianae)** Corlar not (Sclerottinia siceroticrum)** Gray mold (Botrytis cinerea) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia solani) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Opidium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Charcoal rot (Macrophomina phaseolina) Black root rot (Tribelaviogsis basicola) Black shank (Phytophthora spp.)* Southern blight/Southern stem rot (Sclerotium rolfsin)* Corm, including field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, sileage corn, and other corn crops. **Cereal grains, such as barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorthern blight/Southern stem rot (Sclerotium rolfsin)* Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis/Cochliobolus heterostrophus/Heriminthosporium maydis) **Cereal grains, such as barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorthern blight/Southern stem rot (Sclerotium rolfsin)* Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis/Cochliobolus heterostrophus/Heriminthosporium maydis) **Cereal grains, such as barley, millet, oats, rice, rye, sorthern blight/Southern and Thanatephorus spp.) Smut (Tilletla barclayana) Bacterial bight/Streak (Kanthomonas spp.) Sem rots (Magnaporthe and Sclerotium spp.) Cercospora leaf spot B		
diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillium" spp. Coffee Derry disease (Collectorichum coffeanum) Coffee uses (Collectorichum spp.) Bottyis flower blight Cercospora leaf spot** and berry blotch** See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off" and root or crown diseases caused by Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and/or Verticillium" spp. Angular leaf spot (Pseudomonas spp.) Anthracnose (Collectorichum and Glomerella spp.) Blue mold or downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)* Brown spot (Alternaria) Barn spot frogeye leaf spot (Cercospora nicotianae)** Corlar rot (Selerotina scerotiorum) Target spot (Rhizoctonia solani) See instructions below for "Soil application" against the following diseases: "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Olpidium, Phytophthora, or Verticillium" spp. Charcoal rot (Macrophomina phaseolina) Black root rot (Thielaviopsis basicola) Black shank (Phytophthora spp.)* Southern leaf blight (Bipolaris maydis/Cochliobolus heterostrophus/Helminthosponium maydis) Powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis) Rust (Puccinia sorghi)* Southern send of the Corn corpos (including those grown for seed). Rust (Puccinia sorghi)* Southern send of (Ericipher graminis) Rust (Puccinia sorghi)* Rice blast (Pyricularia oryzae) Sheath spotblight (Rificatornia and Thanatephorus spp		
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		Brown rot/leaf spots/smuts (Ceratobasidium, Cochliobolus, Dreschlera,
and Entylonia opp.)		and Entyloma spp.)

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Other Crops (cont.) **Oilseed crops, including canola, castor, coconut, White mold/Stem rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) cotton, flax, oil palm, olive, peanut, rapeseed, safflower, Rusts*, including Uromyces appendiculatus, Puccinia spp., and Asian soybean rust (Phayospora pachyrhizi) sesame, sunflower, soybeans, and other oilseed crops, Bacterial Speck (Pseudomonas syringae pv.glycinea) including those grown for seed production. Bacterial Pustule (Xanthamonas spp.) Brown Spot (Septoria glycines) Cercospora Leaf Spot Pod and Stem Blights (Diaporthe and Phomopsis spp.) Downy Mildew (Peronospora mansherica) Mint Rust (Puccinia spp.) Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca macularis)21 Hops Hemp Powdery mildew (Golovinomyces spadiceus) Botrytis/Grey mold (Botrytis cinerea) Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora cannabina) Pythium (Pythium spp.) "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown rot diseases caused by Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, Macrophomina phaseoli, Phytophthora, or Verticillium* spp. Hemp canker (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) Yellow leaf spot (Septoria spp.)

production) Footnotes:

*Suppression only; for improved control mix or rotate with chemical fungicide approved for such use.

** NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA

**Sugar beets (including crops grown for seed

- ¹ Tank mix or rotate with copper-based fungicides at label rates for improved control.
- ² Apply at or immediately following planting (but before plant emergence) as a banded seedline treatment 4 to 6 inches wide. Make second application at thinning or cultivation in sufficient water and multiple nozzles to ensure thorough coverage of lower leaves and surrounding soil surface. Incorporation with light irrigation after application may improve disease control. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals if conditions promoting disease persist.

Brown blight (Alternaria spp.)

Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* spp.) Rust (*Uromyces betae*)

Leaf spots (Cercospora and Ramularia spp.)

- ³ For greasy spot suppression, apply at first new foliar flush and repeat with each new flush. Tank mix with spray oil or copper based fungicide at labeled rates.
- ⁴ For suppression of citrus scab, start applications at first new foliage flush and repeat at petal fall and when fruit are ½ inch in diameter
- ⁵ Make first application at or before tight cluster if conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals through the second cover spray or longer on susceptible varieties or if environmental conditions favor rapid disease development.
- ⁶ Begin applications before bloom when environmental conditions favor disease development, repeating at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Control may be enhanced by addition of a surfactant to improve spray coverage. Use only surfactants known to be safe for use on the crop and for which such use is allowed.
- ⁷ Rotate with antibiotics registered for fire blight control for improved performance. Begin applications at 1-5% open blossoms and repeat every 3-7 days as necessary until petal fall, when intervals can be increased to 7 days. GH DNMT can also be used in summer "cover spray" applications to control the shoot blight phase of fire blight and summer diseases. Can be mixed with copper fungicides to improve control.
- ⁸ Make first application at popcorn stage and repeat every 7 days.
- 9 Start applying at early bloom stage and repeat every 7 days through petal fall.
- Pre-harvest applications in sufficient water to cover fruit or other harvested plant parts may improve control of postharvest infections.
- Begin applications at or before pistillate bloom, repeating every 7-10 days. Apply before rainfall if possible, and tank mix or rotate with a copper-based bactericide registered for such use for improved control.
- Start applications at or just before flowering and repeat every 7-10 days as needed through harvest.
- ¹³ Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth.
- 14 Start applications when new shoots are ½ to 1½ inches long. Repeat at 3-5 inches, 8-10 inches, and then at 7-10 day intervals until disease conditions no longer exist.
- ¹⁵ Apply at bloom, before bunch closure, at veraison, and before harvest.
- 16 Apply when shoots are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long and again when 6-8 inches long.
- ¹⁷ Mix 2 fluid ounces GH DNMT per gallon of water and apply to pruning wounds.
- Apply at bud break and repeat on 14-21 day interval as needed through harvest.
- ¹⁹ Apply at flowering and repeat on 14-21 day interval as needed through harvest
- ²⁰ Apply at first appearance of leaves and repeat at 7-21 day intervals as needed, in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of foliage. Tank mix with spray oil or other registered fungicides for improved control.
- ²¹ Mix 6 to 10 fluid ounces GH DNMT per 100 gallons of water and apply in minimum of 20 gallons per acre from emergence to training, 50 gallons per acre from training to wire, and 100 gallons per acre from wire touch through harvest.
- For treatment of horseradish or strawberry roots immediately before transplanting: immerse bare roots (individually or in bunches) for 10 seconds in a suspension of 1 to 2 pints GH DNMT per gallon of water.

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Foliar application: For control of diseases on foliage, flowers, fruit, or other above-ground parts of plants: Mix GH DNMT in water and apply as a spray at a rate of **0.5** to **6** quarts of GH DNMT per acre in sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage of the crop canopy with minimal runoff. Begin applications at crop emergence, transplanting, or when conditions are conducive to development of disease. Repeat application every 3 to 10 days, as needed, for as long as conditions favor disease development. Lower rates (0.5 to 3 quarts per acre) may be applied under light disease pressure, to smaller (e.g. newly-emerged) plants, or when GH DNMT is used in a tank mix with other fungicides whose labels allow such use. Under moderate to severe disease pressure, or when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to rapid disease development, use higher label rates (3-6 quarts/acre), apply more frequently (every 3-7 days), and mix or rotate GH DNMT with other fungicides for improved performance.

<u>Soil application:</u> For control of soilborne diseases infecting seeds, seedlings, roots, crown, stems, or other plant parts below ground or in contact with soil: Apply GH DNMT at **0.5 to 4.5 pints per acre**. Mix the required amount in sufficient water to apply by one of the following methods:

- Soil drench applied to transplants in flats or pots in the greenhouse or nursery any time prior to transplanting (see additional drench instructions under "Nurseries, greenhouses, shade houses, and ornamental plants" below).
- Soil drench at transplanting, using a "water wheel" injector, spray nozzles/hoses, or other method to drench each root ball and/or planting hole.
- Soil or seedline drench, or banded spray (in-furrow) at planting. See the section on "Banded (in-furrow) application" below for additional instructions.

Follow-up (post-planting) preventative applications can be made every 2-4 weeks by one or more of the following methods, if needed:

- Drip (trickle) or any type of sprinkler irrigation, any time after planting or transplanting. See Chemigation Instructions for additional information.
- Spray directly onto the soil surface and/or lower plant parts. If targeting root disease, follow immediately with sufficient overhead sprinkler irrigation to move GH DNMT to the root zone.
- Injection directly into the rooting zone using shanks or similar equipment.

Lower rates (0.5 to 2 pints of GH DNMT per acre) may be applied under light disease pressure, to smaller plants, or when GH DNMT is used in a tank mix with other fungicides whose labels allow such use. Under moderate to severe disease pressure, or when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to rapid disease development, use higher label rates (2 - 4.5 pints per acre), apply more frequently (every 2 weeks), and mix or rotate GH DNMT with other fungicides for improved performance.

<u>Banded (in-furrow) application:</u> Use the table below (rate GH DNMT per acre) to determine the correct application rate in fluid ounces per 1,000 row feet based on row spacing and desired rate per acre. Mix the required amount of GH DNMT in water and apply as banded spray (4" to 6" wide) or seedline drench centered over the planting furrow. Apply directly over seeds in the furrow just before they are covered with soil. The volume of water required per acre or per 1,000 row feet will depend on the application equipment used. Consult your local cooperative extension service if you need assistance calibrating band spraying equipment.

	ONMT e/acre		Space between rows (inches)													
Pints	Fl oz	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
0.5	8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
0.75	12	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
1.0	16	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
1.25	20	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
1.5	24	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
1.75	28	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
2.0	32	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
2.25	36	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
2.5	40	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1
2.75	44	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4
3.0	48	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
3.25	52	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
3.5	56	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3
3.75	60	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6
4.0	64	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9
4.25	68	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.2
4.5	72	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5

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Nurseries, greenhouses, shadehouses, and ornamental plants

Spray application: Mix **0.5** to **6** quarts of **GH DNMT** per **100** gallons of water and apply as a foliar spray of sufficient volume to wet the entire plant with minimal runoff. Begin preventative applications at plant emergence and repeat every 3-28 days as needed (every 3-7 days if disease pressure is high or environmental conditions are highly favorable to disease outbreak; every 10-28 days under low pressure or less conducive conditions).

Drench application: Mix **0.5** to **4.5** pints of GH DNMT per **100** gallons of water and apply as a drench or coarse spray to soil or other growing media in pots, flats, plugs, trays, or planting beds, for control or suppression of soilborne diseases of seedlings, cuttings, bedding plants, and transplants (including vegetables and other transplanted food crops). Make first application at or immediately before seeding, sticking, germination, or transplanting. Repeat applications every 14-28 days as needed. Transplants can be treated immediately before transplanting into field soils to protect against damping-off and other diseases that reduce plant establishment.

Cutting or root dip: Dip basal end of cuttings or bare roots (individually or in bunches) in a suspension of 1 to 2 pints of GH DNMT per gallon of water. Immerse for 5-10 seconds immediately before planting.

Chemigation: Mix **0.5** to **4.5** pints of GH DNMT per **100** gallons of water and apply via drip, handheld, or sprinkler irrigation systems. Refer to "Chemigation Instructions" for more details.

CROPS/USE SITES	DISEASES/PATHOGENS
Indoor, outdoor, and shade- or other cover-grown	Powdery mildews caused by Erisyphe, Podosphaera, Sphaerotheca,
ornamental trees and shrubs, flowering plants, foliage	Oidium, and Golovinomyces spp.
plants, tropical plants, potted plants, potted or cut	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)
flowers, bedding plants, forestry seedlings, conifer production for reforestation, fruit trees, vegetables,	Bacterial leaf spots caused by <i>Erwinia, Pseudomonas</i> , and <i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.
hemp and other crops grown in greenhouses or	Damping-off disease (Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Fusarium spp.)
nurseries.	Late blight, blackeye, and root rots caused by <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.
	Gray mold and blight caused by Botrytis cinerea
	Black root rot (Aspergillus spp.)
	Black spot of roses (Diplocarpon rosae)
	Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)
	Leaf spots caused by Alternaria, Septoria, Cercospora, Entomosporium,
	Helminthosporium, and Myrothecium spp.)
	Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)
	Scab (Venturia spp.)
	Root rot, bottom rot, or stem rot caused by Rhizoctonia solani
	Sclerotinia blight
	Fusarium wilts

Turfgrass application

For control of foliar diseases, apply GH DNMT at 1 to 4 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet as a ground-directed spray in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. To control root and crown diseases in or on the soil, immediately follow the spray with sufficient overhead sprinkler irrigation to move the product into the root zone.

USE SITES/CROPS	DISEASES/PATHOGENS
Turf, sod, lawns, golf course (fairways, roughs,	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum graminicola)
greens, tees), grass seed production	Brown patch (Rhizoctonia solani)
Including but not limited to:	Dollar spot (Lanzia and Moellerodiscus spp., formerly Sclerotinia
Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Bermudagrass (common &	homeocarpa)
hybrid), Dichondra, Fescue, Orchardgrass, Poa	Powdery mildew (<i>Erisyphe graminis</i>)
annua, St. Augustine grass, Ryegrass, Zoysia,	Rust (Puccinia spp.)
mixtures, and other grasses or ornamental turf	Gray leaf spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)
	"Damping off" or seedling blights caused by Pythium

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a dry area inaccessible to children. Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of onsite or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container.

-for containers equal to or less than 5 gallons-

Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

-for containers greater than 5 gallons-

Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

-for 250 gal. and 5000 gal. refillable containers-

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When empty, return to point of sale or to the manufacturer.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

General information:

Apply this product only through drip (trickle) irrigation (including micro-irrigation through spaghetti tubes or individual tubes) or sprinkler irrigation (including impact or microsprinklers, microjet, overhead boom, water gun, solid set, lateral move, end tow, sideroll, center pivot, or hand move, including mist-type systems); or with hand-held calibrated irrigation equipment (such as a hand-held wand with injector). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system
 has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of
 the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow
 preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As
 an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide
 introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or
 overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

Bold, italicized text is information for the reader and is not part of the label.

[Bracketed information is optional.] Text separated by / denotes and/or options.

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the
 water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point
 where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively
 designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system
 interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and injector system and flush
 with clean water before use. Failure to provide a clean tank, free of scale or residues may reduce effectiveness of this
 product.

Drip (trickle) and micro-irrigation chemigation

- 1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- 2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively
 designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system
 interlock.
- 7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.

Sprinkler chemigation:

- 1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- 2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively
 designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system
 interlock
- 7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.
- 8. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

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OPTIONAL TEXT AND CLAIMS

GENERAL CLAIMS

1. For organic production



- 2. [Questions/Comments [Call]] insert company phone number
- 3. [Visit [our website]] insert company website

EFFICACY CLAIMS

- 4. For control or suppression of listed fungal and bacterial plant diseases on roses, vegetables, fruits, nuts, flowers, houseplants, foliage, trees, hemp, and shrubs in residential landscapes, home gardens, and residential greenhouses
- 5. Controls listed disease such as: Anthracnose; Bacterial leaf blights, spots, and specks; Black mold, brown spot, black crown rot; Black spot [of roses]; Gray mold, Botrytis blight, fruit rot; Leaf spots; and Powdery mildews
- 6. Suppresses listed disease such as: Downy mildew; Early blight; Late blight; Fire blight; Pin rot and Scab
- 7. [GH DNMT is a] broad-spectrum preventative biofungicide/bactericide for control/suppression of fungal/bacterial plant diseases
- 8. [GH DNMT] colonizes plant root hairs, preventing establishment of listed disease-causing fungi/bacteria
- 9. [GH DNMT] can be applied with chemical/other fungicides as a tool for integrated disease management
- [GH DNMT] offers a valuable tool for management of resistance to chemical fungicides through its multiple and unique modes of action.
- 11. [GH DNMT] can be applied up to and including the day of harvest

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

Important: Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our directions for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of General Hydroponics. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User. General Hydroponics warrants that this product conforms to the specifications on the label when used in strict conformance with Direction for Use, subject to the above stated risk limitations.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GENERAL HYDROPONICS MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GENERAL HYDROPONICS' EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT, AT GENERAL HYDROPONICS' SOLE DISCRETION.

U.S. Patent No. X,XXX,XXX

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Sold by: insert company name and address

SUBLABEL B: Residential Use

GH DNMT

Aqueous Suspension Biofungicide/Bactericide for control of plant diseases in home gardens: vegetables, ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, lawns, flowers, hemp, bedding plants, and potted ornamental plants

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain D747*	98.85%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	1.15%
Total	100.00%

*Contains a minimum of 1 x 10¹⁰ colony-forming units (cfu) per milliliter of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See back/side/top/bottom/booklet [panel/label] for [additional] directions for use/precautions/precautionary statements/first aid [statements].

NET CONTENTS XX.XX fl oz (X.XX L)

	FIRST AID								
 Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. 									
 Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. 									
 Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. 									
HOT LINE NUMBER									

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical emergencies call 1-877-465-5161

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

GH DNMT is a broad-spectrum preventative biofungicide/bactericide for control or suppression of fungal and bacterial plant diseases. The active ingredient of GH DNMT is a strain (D747) of the beneficial bacterium Bacillus amyloliquefaciens. GH DNMT also colonizes plant root hairs, preventing establishment of disease-causing fungi and bacteria.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.

Mixing instructions:

GH DNMT must be mixed with water and applied as a spray to fruit and foliage, or as a drench to plant roots. See below for specific mix rate information.

Application rates and methods:

Spray application for control of powdery mildews, leaf spots, anthracnose, gray mold, and other diseases affecting leaves, flowers, fruit, and other above-ground plant parts of home garden plants: Mix 1 teaspoon of GH DNMT per gallon of water and apply directly to plants using a hand pump sprayer or other suitable spray equipment. Spray just enough to wet all leaves and fruit with minimal run-off or dripping. Total coverage depends on the size of plants to be sprayed and the type of sprayer used. Repeat as needed to maintain disease control, typically every 7-10 days. If disease is prevalent or environmental conditions such as high humidity favor disease outbreak, increase the mixing rate to 1 tablespoon per gallon and shorten the interval between sprays to every 3-7 days.

Drench application for control of diseases affecting plant roots, tubers, or other parts of plants in contact with soil in the home garden: Mix 1 teaspoon of GH DNMT per gallon of water and apply to the soil by one of the following methods:

- For potted plants (indoors or outdoors), apply in sufficient water to wet the entire root mass using a watering can or tankfed watering wand. Do not water plants again until 24 hours after application. Alternatively, use a hand-pump or other sprayer to spray the mixture on the soil surface in each pot, then immediately apply sufficient water to move the product into the roots.
- 2. Drench the roots of transplants with approx. 4 fluid ounces of the mixture immediately before transplanting into pots or garden soil. Allow to soak into the root ball before transplanting.
- For outdoor-grown plants, use a watering can or sprayer to drench the soil in the planting furrow or transplant hole immediately before planting or transplanting. The amount of water required will depend on the size of the hole or length of furrow.
- 4. Alternatively, apply in the first watering after planting or transplanting, either by mixing directly into the water at the rate indicated above, or by spraying onto the soil surface at the base of each plant and immediately watering in with a watering can, hose, sprinkler, or other watering device.

GH DNMT can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

For application to lawns and other grass areas: Mix 1 teaspoon of GH DNMT per gallon of water and apply as a fine spray to the surface of the lawn or grass area. Total amount of mix required will depend on the type of sprayer used and area to be covered, but typically 2 to 5 gallons of spray mix may be required per 1,000 square feet of lawn. GH DNMT can be "watered in" for control of soilborne root and crown diseases by thorough watering immediately after application either with sprinklers or by spraying just before or during light rain.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Keep in original container. Store away from direct sunlight, feed, or foodstuffs. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use.

Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill container.

If empty: Place in trash or offer for recycling, if available.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

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[Bracketed information is optional.] Text separated by / denotes and/or options.

Optional Language for Attaching Container to a Garden Hose

See Attachments:

OPTION 1

Hose-end Spray Instructions

The sprayer attached to the container is ready-to-use. Simply attach to your garden hose and follow these instructions:

- Ensure the large, round "on/off" knob is set to OFF.
- Turn on Water.
- PUSH IN small knob near front of sprayer. This allows water and product to mix.
- Hold sprayer and container level and point towards area to be sprayed.
- Turn large, round "on/off" knob to ON.
- Begin spraying product evenly over area you wish to treat. 6.
- Spray until visibly wet. 7.
- To stop spraying, turn large, round knob to OFF.
- PULL OUT small knob near front of sprayer. This prevents product from mixing with water.
- 10. Turn off water at faucet. Relieve water pressure in the hose by turning large, round "on/off" knob ON until water pressure is reduced.
- 11. Turn the knob to OFF for storage of unused product and/or disposal of empty container.

NOTE: This product is non-staining to most home siding depending on age and cleanliness. However, before using in areas where the spray may contact home siding (vinyl siding in particular), test in an inconspicuous area and recheck in a few hours. Do not use if any staining is observed.

OPTION 2

HOW TO USE

Make sure water control knob on hose sprayer is in the "OFF" position. Hold by handle and shake vigorously, turning bottle as you shake. Attach the hose to spray nozzle. Bend safety tab back and break off. Turn control to "WATER" position. Slowly turn on water supply to moderate rate of flow. Point nozzle toward spray area, turn control knob to "ON". Product will automatically mix with water. Slowly sweep the area to be treated. To stop spraying, turn control valve to the "OFF" position. Turn off water at faucet. To relieve pressure, turn control valve to the "WATER" position pointing sprayer away from self. Remove from hose.

NOTE: This product is non-staining to most home siding depending on age and cleanliness. However, before using in areas where the spray may contact home siding (vinyl siding in particular), test in an inconspicuous area and recheck in a few hours. Do not use if any staining is observed.

OPTION 3

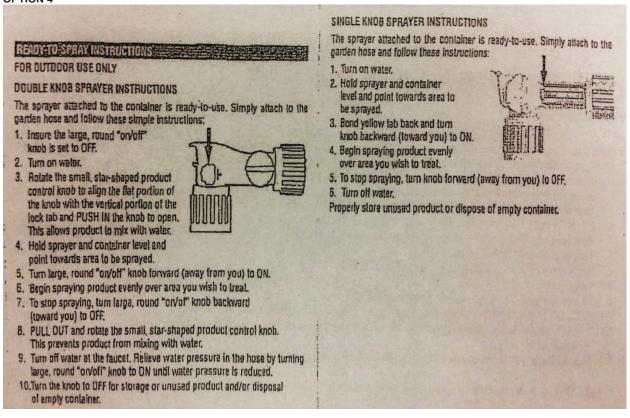
TWIST & SHOOT™ READY TO SPRAY INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Make sure control knob is in "OFF" position, then connect to garden hose.
- Turn water on at faucet. When spraying low growing plants and small shrubs, twist the control knob right, to the "FAN" position. When spraying taller trees, shrubs and other plants, twist the control knob left to the "STREAM" position for extended reach and more uniform coverage. The product mixes automatically with the water as you spray.
- To stop spraying turn the control knob lever to the "OFF" position. Turn off the water at the faucet and disconnect sprayer from garden hose.

NOTE: This product is non-staining to most home siding depending on age and cleanliness. However, before using in areas where the spray may contact home siding (vinyl siding in particular), test in an inconspicuous area and recheck in a few hours. Do not use if any staining is observed.

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OPTION 4



NOTE: This product is non-staining to most home siding depending on age and cleanliness. However, before using in areas where the spray may contact home siding (vinyl siding in particular), test in an inconspicuous area and recheck in a few hours. Do not use if any staining is observed.

OPTION 5

USING THE READY SPRAY NOZZLE

- 1. Shake container well before using
- Connect a garden hose to the Ready Spray nozzle. Make sure the dial on the nozzle is in the "OFF" position with the safety tab in the valve notch.
- Turn on water at faucet. Extend hose to the farthest area to be treated and work back toward the faucet so you don't come in contact with the treated area.
- 4. To BEGIN spraying, point nozzle toward treatment site and a) bend safety tab back (located at right of dial) with your thumb and b.) hold while turning the dial clockwise until it stops. Water will automatically mix with the product.
- 5. Spray until wet to control insects. Walk at a steady pace while spraying using an even sweeping motion, slightly overlapping treated areas.
- 6. To STOP spraying, QUICKLY turn the dial counterclockwise until it stops and the safety tab engages into the notch in the valve. Turn water off at faucet. To relieve pressure before removing nozzle from hose, bend the safety tab back and turn dial "ON" until water stops spraying.
- 7. To STORE unused product, make sure the dial is in the "OFF" position with the safety tab in the valve notch. Place in a cool area away from heat, sunlight or open flame.

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NOTE: This product is non-staining to most home siding depending on age and cleanliness. However, before using in areas where the spray may contact home siding (vinyl siding in particular), test in an inconspicuous area and recheck in a few hours. Do not use if any staining is observed.

OPTION 6

READY-TO-USE DIRECTIONS FOR OUTDOORS ONLY HOW TO USE THE READY-TO-USE SPRAY SYSTEM Connect

- 1. Shake well before using.
- 2. Connect Sprayer to hose.
- Turn on water.

Spray

- 1. To begin spraying, point nozzle in the direction you want to spray.
- 2. [Bend small plastic tab back and] Turn knob [clockwise] to ON position.
- 3. Spray evenly to the area to be treated. Refer to the [sight gauge] clear view strip (graduated scale) on the side of the container to determine the amount of product sprayed.

Finish

- 1. To stop spraying, [turn knob counter clockwise] to OFF position.
- Turn off water.
- 3. Relieve water pressure by [bending plastic tab back and] turning knob to ON position until water slows to a drip. Then turn knob back to OFF position.

Disconnect sprayer from hose.

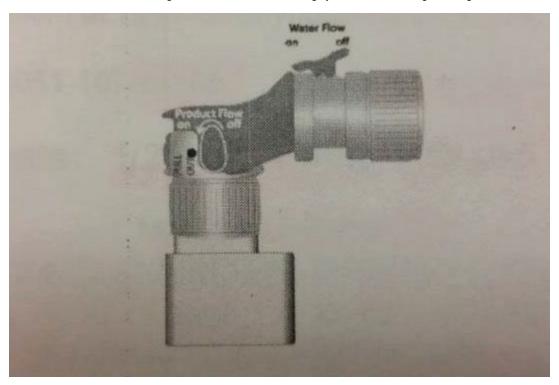
NOTE: This product is non-staining to most home siding depending on age and cleanliness. However, before using in areas where the spray may contact home siding (vinyl siding in particular), test in an inconspicuous area and recheck in a few hours. Do not use if any staining is observed.

OPTION 7

Hose End Sprayer Instructions:

The sprayer attached to the container is ready-to-use. Simply attach to your garden hose and follow these instructions:

- 1. Before you start, the [blue] top water flow valve should be in the "OFF" position, and the [red] product flow valve should be in the up, "OFF" position.
- 2. Shake container well and attach it to your garden hose.
- 3. Turn on the water from faucet.
- 4. To apply, remove side pin (labeled "PULL OUT") and rotate red product flow valve to "ON"; then while holding the sprayer at waist level and pointing in a direction away from face and body, push blue water flow valve forward to activate water.
- 5. When you are finished spraying or if you have to stop spraying at any time, press blue water flow valve with thumb to the rear to shut off water and return side red valve to the upright "OFF" position and replace side pin.
- 6. Turn off water at the faucet.
- 7. Remove the container from the garden hose; then rinse thoroughly and store according to storage instructions.



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OPTIONAL TEXT AND CLAIMS

GENERAL CLAIMS

1. For organic gardening



- 2. [Questions/Comments [Call]] insert company phone number
- 3. [Visit [our website]] insert company website
- 4. Makes up to 48 gallons for gardens and landscapes
- 5. For lawns, covers 9,000 to 24,000 sq. ft.
- 6. Covers 5,000 sq. ft. or equivalent per 32 fl. oz. container size. (Covers 2,500 sq. ft. or equivalent per 16 fl. oz. container size)]

USE SITE CLAIMS

- 7. For use in residential landscapes, home gardens, and residential greenhouses
- 8. For use on roses, vegetables, hemp, fruits, nuts, flowers, houseplants, foliage, trees, and shrubs
- 9. Can be used on [the following plants:] vegetables, fruits, nuts, ornamental trees, shrubs, flowering plants, houseplants, and tropical plants [grown in and around home gardens or home greenhouses]

EFFICACY CLAIMS

- 10. For control or suppression of listed fungal and bacterial plant diseases on roses, vegetables, fruits, nuts, flowers, houseplants, foliage, hemp, trees, and shrubs in residential landscapes, home gardens, and residential greenhouses
- 11. Controls listed disease such as: Anthracnose; Bacterial leaf blights, spots, and specks; Black mold, brown spot, black crown rot; Black spot [of roses]; Gray mold, Botrytis blight, fruit rot; Leaf spots; and Powdery mildews
- 12. Suppresses listed disease such as: Downy mildew; Early blight; Late blight; Fire blight; Pin rot and Scab
- 13. [GH DNMT is a] broad-spectrum preventative biofungicide/bactericide for control/suppression of listed fungal/bacterial plant diseases
- 14. [GH DNMT] colonizes plant root hairs, preventing establishment of listed disease-causing fungi/bacteria
- 15. [GH DNMT] can be applied with chemical/other fungicides as a tool for integrated disease management
- [GH DNMT] offers a valuable tool for management of resistance to chemical fungicides through its multiple and unique modes of action.
- 17. [GH DNMT] can be applied up to and including the day of harvest

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

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TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GENERAL HYDROPONICS MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GENERAL HYDROPONICS' EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT, AT GENERAL HYDROPONICS' SOLE DISCRETION.

U.S. Patent No. X,XXX,XXX

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Sold by: insert company name and address

Supplemental Label

GH DNMT

For use on hemp

ACCEPTED

03/02/2020

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 0.000000

91865-3

This supplemental labeling expires on 12/19/2022 and must not be used or distributed after this date

Controls listed diseases such as: Powdery mildew, *Botrytis*/Grey mold, Downy mildew, *Pythium*, "Damping off," seedling blights, and root or crown rot diseases caused by *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Fusarium*, *Macrophomina phaseoli*, *Phytophthora*, or *Verticillium* spp., Hemp canker, Yellow leaf spot and Brown blight

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See affixed label for additional directions for use, precautionary statements and first aid.

This labeling and the full EPA approved label attached to the container must be in the possession of the user at the time of application. Read the label affixed to the container for this product before applying. Use of this product according to this labeling is subject to the use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for the product

GH DNMT is a broad-spectrum preventative biofungicide/bactericide for control or suppression of fungal and bacterial plant diseases. The active ingredient of GH DNMT is a strain (D747) of the beneficial bacterium *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*. GH DNMT also colonizes plant root hairs, preventing establishment of disease-causing fungi and bacteria.

GH DNMT can be applied alone or in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides as a tool for integrated disease management in hemp

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

<u>Foliar application:</u> For control of diseases on foliage, flowers, fruit, or other above-ground parts of plants: Mix this product in water and apply as a spray at a rate of **0.5 to 6 quarts** of this product per acre in sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage of the crop canopy with minimal runoff. Begin applications at crop emergence, transplanting, or when conditions are conducive to development of disease. Repeat application every 3 to 10 days, or as needed, for as long as conditions favor disease development. Lower rates (0.5 to 3 quarts per acre) may be applied under light disease pressure, to smaller (e.g. newly-emerged) plants, or when this product is used in a tank mix with other fungicides whose labels allow such use. Under moderate to severe disease pressure, or when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to rapid disease development, use higher label rates (3-6 quarts/acre), apply more frequently (every 3-7 days), and mix or rotate this product with other fungicides for improved performance.

<u>Soil application:</u> For control of soilborne diseases infecting seeds, seedlings, roots, crown, stems, or other plant parts below ground or in contact with soil: Apply this product at **0.5 to 4.5 pints per acre**. Mix the required amount in sufficient water to apply by one of the following methods:

- Soil drench applied to transplants in flats or pots in the greenhouse or nursery any time prior to transplanting (see additional drench instructions under "Nurseries, greenhouses, shade houses, and ornamental plants" below).
- Soil drench at transplanting, using a "water wheel" injector, spray nozzles/hoses, or other method to drench each root ball and/or planting hole.
- Soil or seedline drench, or banded spray (in-furrow) at planting. See the section on "Banded (in-furrow) application" below for additional instructions.

Follow-up (post-planting) preventative applications can be made every 2-4 weeks by one or more of the following methods, if needed:

- Drip (trickle) or any type of sprinkler irrigation, any time after planting or transplanting. See Chemigation Instructions for additional information.
- Spray directly onto the soil surface and/or lower plant parts. If targeting root disease, follow immediately with sufficient overhead sprinkler irrigation to move this product to the root zone.
- Injection directly into the rooting zone using shanks or similar equipment.

Lower rates (0.5 to 2 pints of this product per acre) may be applied under light disease pressure, to smaller plants, or when this product is used in a tank mix with other fungicides whose labels allow such use. Under moderate to severe disease pressure, or when environmental conditions and plant stage are conducive to rapid disease development, use higher label rates (2 - 4.5 pints per acre), apply more frequently (every 2 weeks), and mix or rotate this product with other fungicides for improved performance.

<u>Banded (in-furrow) application:</u> Use the table below (rate this product per acre) to determine the correct application rate in fluid ounces per 1,000 row feet based on row spacing and desired rate per acre. Mix the required amount of this product in water and apply as banded spray (4" to 6" wide) or seedline drench centered over the planting furrow. Apply directly over seeds in the furrow just before they are covered with soil. The volume of water required per acre or per 1,000 row feet will depend on the application equipment used. Consult your local cooperative extension service if you need assistance calibrating band spraying equipment.

This pro		Space	e betwe	en row	s (inch	es)										
Pints	FI oz	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
0.5	8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
0.75	12	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
1.0	16	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
1.25	20	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
1.5	24	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
1.75	28	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
2.0	32	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
2.25	36	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
2.5	40	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1
2.75	44	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4
3.0	48	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
3.25	52	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
3.5	56	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3
3.75	60	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6
4.0	64	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9
4.25	68	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.2
4.5	72	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5

Nurseries, greenhouses, shadehouses, and ornamental plants

Spray application: Mix **0.5** to **6** quarts of this product per **100** gallons of water and apply as a foliar spray of sufficient volume to wet the entire plant with minimal runoff. Begin preventative applications at plant emergence and repeat every 3-28 days as needed (every 3-7 days if disease pressure is high or environmental conditions are highly favorable to disease outbreak, 10-28 days under low pressure or less conducive conditions).

Drench application: Mix **0.5** to **4.5** pints of this product per **100** gallons of water and apply as a drench or coarse spray to soil or other growing media in pots, flats, plugs, trays, or planting beds, for control or suppression of soilborne diseases of seedlings, cuttings, bedding plants, and transplants (including vegetables and other transplanted food crops). Make first application at or immediately before seeding, sticking, germination, or transplanting. Repeat applications every 14-28 days as needed. Transplants can be treated immediately before transplanting into field soils to protect against damping-off and other diseases that reduce plant establishment.

Cutting or root dip: Dip basal end of cuttings or bare roots (individually or in bunches) in a suspension of 1 to 2 pints of this product per gallon of water. Immerse for 5-10 seconds immediately before planting.

Chemigation: Mix **0.5 to 4.5 pints of this product per 100 gallons of water** and apply via drip, handheld, or sprinkler irrigation systems. Refer to "Chemigation Instructions" for more details.

Residential Use directions:

Spray application for control of powdery mildews, leaf spots, anthracnose and gray mold affecting leaves, flowers, fruit, and other above-ground plant parts of home garden plants: Mix 1 teaspoon of this product per gallon of water and apply directly to plants using a hand pump sprayer or other suitable spray equipment.

Residential Use

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Spray application for control of powdery mildews, leaf spots, anthracnose and gray mold affecting leaves, flowers, fruit, and other above-ground plant parts of home garden plants: Mix 1 teaspoon of this product per gallon of water and apply directly to plants using a hand pump sprayer or other suitable spray equipment. Spray just enough to wet all leaves and fruit with minimal run-off or dripping. Total coverage depends on the size of plants to be sprayed and the type of sprayer used. Repeat as needed to maintain disease control, typically every 7-10 days. If disease is prevalent or environmental conditions such as high humidity favor disease outbreak, increase the mixing rate to 1 tablespoon per gallon and shorten the interval between sprays to every 3-7 days.

Drench application for control of diseases affecting plant roots, tubers, or other parts of plants in contact with soil in the home garden: Mix 1 teaspoon of this product per gallon of water and apply to the soil by one of the following methods:

- For potted plants (indoors or outdoors), apply in sufficient water to wet the entire root mass using a watering can or tankfed watering wand. Do not water plants again until 24 hours after application. Alternatively, use a hand-pump or other sprayer to spray the mixture on the soil surface in each pot, then immediately apply sufficient water to move the product into the roots.
- 2. Drench the roots of transplants with approx. 4 fluid ounces of the mixture immediately before transplanting into pots or garden soil. Allow to soak into the root ball before transplanting.

[HEMP SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL - dual use]

- 3. For outdoor-grown plants, use a watering can or sprayer to drench the soil in the planting furrow or transplant hole immediately before planting or transplanting. The amount of water required will depend on the size of the hole or length of furrow.
- 4. Alternatively, apply in the first watering after planting or transplanting, either by mixing directly into the water at the rate indicated above, or by spraying onto the soil surface at the base of each plant and immediately watering in with a watering can, hose, sprinkler, or other watering device.

This product can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

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